Chicago Tribune.

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SWEDEN.

How the People Live—The Houses—Farm Products—Domestic Manufactures—The Fisheries—Games—Cold Weather—Beauty of the Women—The City of Lund.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LUND, Sweden, Sept. 30.

On coming into Sweden, one will be first struck with the comfort and privacy in which the people live. The houses are warm, being built of strong, thick walls, generally of brick, with high stone foundations. They are small, commonly of but one story, and meant for but one family. The people in them seem cozy and cheerful, feeling evidently that they have a home. The Swedes keep warm fires, generally on the hearth, and stay much in the house. Their houses are not only very simple, but are simply furnished, there often being, especially in the northern parts, where the houses are frequently of logs, and covered with turf or straw, not more than one room in the house, and that with only the coarsest, home-made furniture. The sleeping room—there is rarely more than one—is provided with ranges of beds in tiers, one above the other, the women generally sleeping below and the men above. You rarely see any carpet, but the floors are sprinkled with a clean, white sand, which dries up moisture, gives off no dust, and may easily be removed. Sometimes the floors, as in Germany, are painted, or are of wood mosaic though this luxury, except in large mansions, is very rarely indulged in. Occasionally the best rooms will have a little carpet, but never more than two strips, which cross each other in the centre.

In the country there are no villages, as in Germany, but the people live in separate farm-houses, as in the United States. This, however, is only within the last thirty years, in which time the villages throughout the kingdom have been destroyed. There are now, especially in the south, very respectable farm-houses, and the land generally belongs to the cultivators. Occasionally one sees even great barns, as in Pennsylvania. The land is generally good, and four-fifths of all the people subsist by agriculture. Great quantities of wheat, rye, and barley are raised, the stubble-fields being now seen stretching out in every direction. Much of this grain is exported to Germany and Great Britain. Large droves of cattle, sheep, geese, and ducks may also be seen in the fields, though the stock is far inferior to that of Denmark, where it was a real pleasure to see the magnificent droves in their pastures. The cattle and the poultry are commonly kept in the same field, the ducks and geese being in and around the ponds, while the sheep and cows are scattered through the meadows, a shepherd-boy commonly sleeping in some fence-corner. In the evening, these flocks are all driven to the barn-yard, where they present a lively scene for a few hours after sunset. I spent a little time at the country residence of a large land-owner in this neighborhood, where the noise of the ducks and geese in his barn-yard was like a perpetual horse-fiddle serenade. The fences in Sweden have commonly stone posts and wire rails, or else are entirely of stone; that is, if there are any fences; for, as in Germany, the land is unfenced, and only along the railroad or the highway may sometimes be seen fences; herein again differing from Germany, which has none at all. It is generally thought more economical to hire shepherd boys than to build stone walls. Comfort and substantiality are everywhere observable in the country as in the towns. Since the villages have been torn down, the new buildings erected in the country have been much better constructed than the old huts.

One cannot go through Sweden anywhere without being impressed that it is a land of abundance. There are no such signs of over-strained production and strict economy as in Germany. It is more like the American lavishness. Great heaps of meat, cheese, cabbage, carrots, butter, &c., may be seen in the markets; and in the houses the people have always abundance of eating materials. I saw a man in the cars actually throw away a cigar only half smoked, whereas in Germany they smoke till it is too short to hold in the mouth, and then stick the end in a meerschaum and smoke the rest. The trees in these parts, as in all Denmark through which I have travelled, are loaded with fruit, chiefly apples, pears and plums. Peaches and grapes do not ripen here, except in hot-houses, the climate being too severe.

Sweden, as is well known, has no great factories or any manufactures of any extent, but she has an immense export of raw materials—iron, timber, copper, shot, cobalt, grain, meat, fish, hides, &c. Since, however, the people live so much in their houses, owing to the cold and the exceeding long nights of winter, they carry on an extensive domestic manufacturing. When you enter a house, you will see the whole family employed in knitting, carding flax, spinning thread, and weaving coarse linen or cloth. The peasants are excellent contrivers, and apply the coarsest materials to some useful purpose. They twist ropes from hog's bristles, horses' manes, and bark of trees, and use eel-skins for bridles. The common people are generally clothed in strong cloth of their own make, and wear home-made stockings, caps, wooden shoes, and fur articles. They also use home-made buckets, churns, brooms, and, in general, live independently. No foreign or factory made goods, however cheap can supersede, or materially interfere with, this domestic manufacture; for, as the people would otherwise be idle, its products may be said to cost them nothing. Hired laborers, as tailors, shoemakers, &c., work generally at their own homes, instead of in their masters' shops; taking the materials with them, and returning them when finished. Labor is very poorly paid, which accounts for the extensive emigration of the Swedes, who go in great numbers to Denmark, Holland, France, England, and especially to America. The working man not unfrequently labors from 4½ in the morning till 9 at night, at the rate of $2 per week.

On nearly every hill I can see a windmill going; the wind, as in Denmark, Holland, Germany, France, and most other European countries being far more regular than in the United States, and used exclusively for grinding.

Such a great fishing business as is here carried on, I was not prepared to expect. It is far more extensive than even Denmark, whose fisheries I described in my last letter. The whole coast of Sweden seems to be given up to fishing. Fishing villages stand all along the shore, and fishing nets at nearly every point. The sound, and the open sea to a great extent, may at all times be seen full of fishing vessels. Along the banks may be seen whole fields full of seines hung out to dry, and hundreds of men and women cleaning and mending their nets. At the towns of Helsingborg and Malmo, the chief points on the southeast coast, from which the shipments are made to the interior, I noticed whole cargoes of herring, and sometimes almost entire vessels-load, which certified copy would have had to be all respected, as any party interested therein may, on application to such and on showing to the satisfactor of such court that such record has been lost or destroyed by the fault or neglect of the party or parties making such application, obtain a copy or exemplification of such record, under the seal of the court, authorizing and directing the same to be received as evidence in the case. That whenever the loss or destruction of such record shall have happened, or shall have been discovered, and such defect cannot be supplied as aforesaid in the proceeding section, any party or parties interested therein may, by a written application to the court in which such record belonged, or by affidavit of affidavits, showing the loss or destruction of such record, obtain a copy of such record certified by the clerk of such court, and under the seal thereof, which certified copy shall be received in evidence in all courts and proceedings, or any part thereof, if there be evidence certified by the clerk, under the seal of the court, obtainable, a copy from such record or of such proceedings.

3. When any petition in the nature of a bill of review shall be filed in any court of record, that the record of any judgment, decree, order or decree is reversed or set aside as provided in the section or upon writ of error.

Any person having any estate, interest, or specific lien or incumbrance upon any real estate to which any decree shall have been made under this act adverse to the estate, interest, or incumbrance declared by such decree, who was not personally served with summons, who did not appear in the suit in which the decree was made, may, during or within three years after the termination of the term at which such decree was made, or if such person be within 21 years of age at the age of 21 years, or being restored to sound mind, file in the court in which such decree was rendered a bill in substance the same as upon proceedings shall be had as upon a bill, under this act, except that no person, who made defendant therein, or who signed the decree, or the prayer of the complainant in such bill, shall be required to make such decree a party to such proceeding, and the court shall hear and determine the same as in such cases filed and acted upon in due course may require. If the complainant, in such bill, establish any estate, interest or right in the lien or incumbrance upon any part of the estate adverse to that declared by such decree, that the same was not a party to such decree or proceeding, the same can be done by the rights protected by the provisions of this act, and if not, then the bill to provide for indemnity or compensation in the premises to be paid by the party or parties in whose favor such decree was made, the heirs, executors, administrators, such indemnity or compensation to be paid by the party, upon the basis of valuation at the time such original decree was made; and, if former decree be reversed upon writ of error, the decision of the court upon such writ of error, followed by any decree made under this act after the mandate is filed, any estate, interest or lien or incumbrance adverse to such person declared, indemnity or compensation shall be given in the manner aforesaid.

Appeals and writs of error may be prosecuted from decrees made under this act in the manner provided by law, except that no person other than a party who, under the provisions of this act, is entitled to be heard, or his privies, or their heirs, executors, or administrators, allowed to prosecute such appeals or writs of error.

Any person may require a complete abstract, to be made of all the proceedings had in any suit under this act, in a book to be kept for that purpose by the clerk of the court in which such suit may be pending, to be signed by the judge by whom the decree is made, and may also cause to be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county from such complete record, certified by the clerk under the seal of the court, and in case of the reversal, modification, or other action of the court in such proceedings, or any part thereof, if there be evidence certified by the clerk, under the seal of the court, obtainable, a copy from such record certified by him, and recorded, duly certified by him, of such proceedings.

In all contests as to any estate, interest, or lien or any lien of incumbrance upon any land, or parcels of land, or any interest therein, or in part, of such estate, interest, right, lien or incumbrance, and in the absence of any written agreement between the parties, the person who is the owner of the same would be entitled to the possession thereof, or to the receipt of the rents and profits of any public office, but for the existence of the decree, and in the absence of such written agreement between a couple of persons of different sex, not a member of the family of either, and the court shall hear and determine the same, and may, in its discretion, award the possession of such premises, and the court shall hear and determine the same, upon the basis of valuation at the time such original decree was made; and, if former decree be reversed upon writ of error, the decision of the court upon such writ of error, followed by any decree made under this act after the mandate is filed, any estate, interest or right declared, indemnity or compensation shall be given in the manner aforesaid.

Appeals and writs of error may be prosecuted from decrees made under this act in the manner provided by law, except that no person other than a party who, under the provisions of this act, is entitled to be heard, or his privies, or their heirs, executors, or administrators

A BALLOON STORY.

Neddy the Newsboy's Remarkable Ascension from Oakland.

From the San Francisco Morning Call.

The most remarkable balloon adventure which ever came under our notice was made by "Reddy, the newsboy," at Oakland, in 1852. It was customary, in those days, to have some excitement every Sunday across the bay. Thither would flock great numbers of San Franciscans to see the fun, whatever it might be. Sometimes it was a bull-fight, at others a bull-and-bear fight; and, again, a balloon ascension. This time the latter amusement was the attraction. A Professor Wilson had advertised to go up at Oakland, and long before the hour for starting an immense concourse of people had assembled to witness the performance. Great difficulty was experienced in inflating the aerial monster, which rolled from side to side like a huge whale. At the appointed time, however, the stupid old Professor and the fastenings were cast loose—but the balloon didn't go. The ballast was thrown out, to "lighten ship." Still no go. It stubbornly refused to rise. Then the car was taken off, and a plain board made fast to ropes. The professor seated himself on this, but with no better luck. At this stage of the proceedings some one called out for a boy to go up. "Five dollars for any boy that will go up in the balloon!" was shouted out by some reckless individuals, and several youngsters were importuned to accept the offer.

In a few minutes one was found in the person of "Reddy," a newsboy, or orange pedlar, who was unluckily on the ground. As soon as he announced his willingness to make the foolhardy attempt, no time was given for "sober second thought." Instantly he was rushed to the spot, and seated on one end of the board. The wind, which had strengthened by this time, now caught the balloon, and it began slowly to ascend. When about 200 feet from the ground, the boy was observed to jerk the valve-rope, which evidently broke, as one end fell over and trailed down. What a horrible situation for an inexperienced youth, who probably had never seen a balloon before! Upward, upward, steadily upward, floating out across the bright waters of the bay in the direction of Sacramento. Gradually the huge air ship and the young aeronaut "grew amiably degree and beautifully less" until they were but a mere speck on the horizon, soon to be lost entirely to the naked eye.

There were many heavy hearts among the returned excursionists that day, for the boy had been a favorite, and it was terrible to think of him sailing helplessly through the clouds at the mercy of the winds of heaven, with the prospect of being finally dashed to pieces on the earth below. But, strange to say, no such fate was in store for the adventurous "Reddy." The balloon, after crossing the Straits near Benicia, descended a short distance from the little town of Martinez, Contra Costa County. "Reddy" jumped off as soon as it was close up it went—and then, freed from his weight, rose again. Parties noticed the balloon pass over Sacramento City, but after that it was never heard of.

The youthful balloonist was for a time quite a hero, on returning to the city. Extras were issued giving an account of his adventure, from the sale of which he made considerable money, as high as five dollars being given for a single copy. But this was not enough. The people were not satisfied. The people wanted to look at him and hear the story from his own lips. So the young news-vender gave an exhibition at one of the theatres. The house was crowded, and when he appeared a great enthusiasm prevailed. His narrative, in brief, was that he became alarmed when the valve-rope broke, but did not give up all hope. While crossing the bay he resolved on making a desperate effort for life. Taking his pocket-knife in his teeth, he climbed the ropes up to the baloon, and managed to cut it in several places. This, however, did not appear to do any good, as it continued to sail as before. Finally, it is said, it seemed to him that two opposite currents of air caught the balloon and pressed the gas out of it. The operation, fortunately for the lad, was a gradual one, else the rapid and violent descent would have been fatal to him. As it was, he got off with only his hands cut by the cords in his perilous and daring ascent to puncture the balloon, and a few light bruises received when it was once more near to mother earth.

A STARVING MAN.

How it Feels to Go Without Victuals for Half a Dozen Days.

Mr. Everts, who was lost in the Yellowstone, contributes to Scribner's an interesting account of his "Thirty-seven Days Perish." We quote:

"I lost all keen sense of time. Days and nights came and went, and were numbered only by the growing consciousness that I was gradually starving. I felt no hunger, did not cat to appease appetite, nor to renew strength. I experienced but little pain. The glowing sores on my feet, the severe burn on my hip, the festering of ulcers at the joints in my fingers, all terrible in appearance, and sometimes to give me the least concern. The roots which supplied my food had suspended the digestive power of the stomach, and their fibres were packed in it in a matted, compact mass.

"Not so with my hours of slumber. They were visited by the most luxurious dreams. I would apparently visit the most gorgeously furnished restaurants of New York and Washington; sit down to immense tables spread with the most appetizing viands; partake of the richest oyster stews and pungent pies; engage myself in the labor and the preparation of curious dishes, and with them fill range upon range of elegantly furnished tables until they literally groaned beneath the accumulated cuisines prepared by my own hands. Frequently the entire night would seem to be consumed in setting up a sumptuous dinner. I would realize the fatigue of roasting, boiling, baking, and fabricating the choicest dishes known to the modern culinist, and in my disturbed slumbers would enjoy with epicurean relish the food thus furnished, even to repletion. Alas! where more luxury than life in these somnolent vagaries.

"By some process, which I was too weak to analyze, my arms, legs and stomach were transformed into so many traveling companions. Often for hours I would plod along conversing with these imaginary friends. Each had its peculiar wants which he expected me to supply. The stomach was importunate in his demand for a change of diet—he insisted incessantly of the roots which I fed to him—their present effect and more remote consequences. I would try to silence him with reason, long to wait a few days, and then his failed of the quiet. I desired I would seek to intimidate him by declaring, as a sure result of negligence, our inability to reach home alive. All to no purpose he tormented me with his fretful humors through the entire journey. The legs implored me for rest, and the arms complained that I gave them so much to do. Troublesome as they were, I was a pleasure to me as they were, I worked for them, for their presence. I doing many things, with a right good will which had for their soothing comfort. Failing in this, I myself alone would have remained undone. They appeared to be perfectly useless of themselves; would do nothing for me or for each other. I often wondered, while they side and slept so much that they did not aid in gathering wood and kindling fires. As a counterpoise to their own inertia, whenever they discovered danger in me on necessary occasions, they were not wanting in words of encouragement and cheer. I recall, as I write, an instance where by prompt and timely intervention, the representative of the stomach saved me from a death of dreadful agony. One day I came to a small stream, issuing from a spring of cold temperature, on the hillside, swarming with minnows. I brought some with my hands and ate them raw. To my taste they were delicious; but the stomach refused them: accused me of attempting to poison him, and would not be reconciled until I had emptied my pouch of the few fish I had put there for future use."

A Burglar Killed.

From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel, October 30.

A struggle has been proceeding around Delphos for a short time, relying the vocation of burglar. He had so well succeeded in covering up his tracks, that a sufficient case from arrest was not attainable. From parties residing at Delphos, in the city to-day, we ascertain the following facts in regard to the last attempt:

On Saturday evening this scoundrel called upon an old man named Stever, who lives eight miles from Delphos, and had a long conversation. At what was asserted to be an appropriate time, he drew forth a revolver and presented it to the head of his intended victim. He were not satisfied at it. On Mr. Stever replying that he was, the order was given for a match, which this thief wanted, no doubt, to procure a light, or enable him to go through the premises. He proceeded to the back room, Mr. Stever following close behind. Upon his arrival there, but on his way took out his pocket-knife and opened it. On returning he directed the old man to the front room, and promptly commenced shaving the throat of his unfortunate victim. In the struggle which ensued, Stever got possession of the knife, and, no doubt, to use his revolver. He at one time got the upper hand, and as a last resort, in order to get a chance to use his revolver, struck the old man across the face with the knife, which he had in his hand. The old gentleman, as stated at the inquest, applied his hands as long as he could to stay the fellow's work, making short work of the miscreant, who a few minutes before was so defiant in brandishing a deadly weapon.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Window Glass.

D. E. BUSACK & BRO., Importers, Plate and Window Glass, 207 Chambers st., New York.

H. W. AUSTIN & CO.,

61 NORTH CLINTON-ST.

(Near the Shot Tower.)

We have a full stock of Pumps, Gas Pipes, and Sheet Lead hardware, same as kept at 21 and 23 South Water st., and at same prices as before the fire.

A. M. Hinman & Co.,

COMMISSION—Dressed Hogs, Butter, Cheese, Game, Fresh Fruits, we make a specialty. Lake Park, opposite 39 Michigan-st., Chicago.

H. HINMAN. O. M. WILDER.

Refer to Silver & Endicott, wholesale grocers, Dayton, Corbin & May.

Beck & Wirth,

WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS,

Have opened their new store with a full assortment of Tobaccos, etc., on Michigan-st., between Congress and Van Buren sts.

DRY GOODS.

John V. Farwell & Co.

Are now temporarily located at

167 Michigan-av.,

Where our goods saved from fire will be closed out cheap, and where we shall also be prepared to fill such orders as our limited space will allow.

We are now rebuilding our Warehouse 247 & 249 Monroe-st., which we hope to have completed about Nov. 20, whenwe shall be fullyprepared to offer our usual extensive variety in all departments, and trust all our friends will reserve their orders till that time.

Having been twice visited by fire during the past year, we think it needless to remind our friends that their remittances will be very acceptable.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,

167 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS

Through Line,

And Louisiana New Short Route

FROM

CHICAGO TO KANSAS CITY.

On and after Monday, October 30th, 1871, trains will leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, near Madison st. bridge, as follows:

Leave.

9:00 a. m. (except Sunday) Express Mail, for St. Louis, via Main Line.

9:30 a. m. (except Sunday) Fast Express, for Kansas City, direct, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.

4:10 p. m., (except Sunday) Joliet Accommodation.

4:30 p. m., (except Sunday) Night Express, for St. Louis, via Main Line. On Sunday this train runs to Springfield only.

9:00 p. m., (except Saturday) Lightning Express for St. Louis, via Main Line, and also via, Jacksonville.

9:00 p. m., (except Saturday) Express for Kansas City, direct, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.

Arrive.

From St. Louis daily—7:15 a. m. (except Sunday); 4:20 p. m. (except Sunday); and 7:00 p. m. (except Sunday).

From Kansas City daily—7:15 a. m. (except Monday); and 4:20 p. m. (except Sunday).

Joliet Accommodation daily—9:30 a. m. (except Sunday).

No change of day cars and sleeping cars from Chicago to St. Louis or to Kansas City, and better time made than by any other route.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping, Dining and Smoking cars are run on all our lines. Only Pullman's Palace Sleeping cars between Chicago and St. Louis, and running Saturday night through, and making the time in seven hours.

J. C. McMULLIN,

General Superintendent, Chicago.

JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

SWEET CIDER.

The pure apple juice, in barrels and half barrels, from Ohio and Michigan. A full supply on hand.

HAGER, SPIES & Co.,

65 North Jefferson, corner Fulton-st.

SALT! CEMENT!

Full Stocks on hand. Orders filled promptly.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,

Office temporarily at 156 South Canal st., Chicago.

Eagle Iron Foundry,

(Established in 1848.)

Samuel J. Cresswell, Jr.,

Nos. 805, 807, 809 and 811 Race st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Shutters, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. Light and heavy Wood and Iron Work, Store Fronts, Sash, Doors and Shutters, Screen Gratings, etc. Odd castings of all descriptions.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Located corner of Clark and Polk sts., containing 150 rooms, furnished in the best style of any hotel in the West.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Ask for buses for the NEW ST. JAMES HOTEL.

TOILET GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

Flavoring Extracts &c.

We are prepared to supply the trade in city and country, with all goods in our line at the shortest notice. Ink, matches, hair oils, pomades, perfumery and all toilet goods in the largest variety.

STONE'S PURE FLAVORS fruit essences; Ingalls' Flavoring Extracts. With thanks for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of your patronage, we remain yours, respectfully,

D. A. STONE & CO.

Furniture.

PARLOR FURNITURE,

BEDROOM FURNITURE,

OFFICE FURNITURE.

To be had at wholesale prices of

KUBICKY & HAMANN,

177 West Lake st.

And at 135 West Lake st.

OSWALD KUBICKY.

USE

J. R. LAWRENCE & CO.'S

Patent Fire and Damp Proof

Alumnous Paper Board.

The best known substitute for Plastering. Office northeast corner Lake and South Water sts., Chicago.

Large Store

FOR RENT.

The premises, 30 and 32 Lake st., corner Wabash-av., will be rebuilt at once; 140 feet on the avenue, by 80 feet on Lake st., fronting on both streets; five stories and basement, inquire of J. H. REED, at above, or 635 Michigan av.

Farm and Freight Wagons

By the single one or car load. The undersigned have established a depot and office at 41 & 43, 786 INDIANA-AV., opposite Cottage Grove, Burlington & Quincy Passenger Depot, for the sale of the celebrated Jefferson Michigan Wagons, are made from selected timber, seasoned 3 to 5 years, and warranted not to break. Will sell low for cash, liberal discount made to dealers.

☞All work fully warranted. ☜

AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBSTER.

REAL ESTATE.

A large amount of very desirable MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, with best dock and railroad facilities, having track connections with every road entering the city, and within twenty minutes' drive of the Court House, for lease or sale on easy terms. Also desirable business and handsome residence property for sale.

S. J. WALKER, 103 West Washington-st.

Pure Dry Building Sand

On east end of Ontario-st., with hard ground to draw it on, for 50 cents per yard, and a load of rubbish deposited on Ontario-st. in place of it. Man in attendance at Ontario and St. Clair-sts. to receive and deliver.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.

Oct. 31, 1871.

St. Francis Xavier's Academy,

SISTERS OF MERCY,

Will reopen at Cottage Grove av., on Monday, Oct. 30.

Brick, Brick.

Good Red Brick for sale. Will contract for a quantity

JOHN F. SCANLAN,

161 West Adams st.

Notice to Manufacturers.

I have 1,000 feet on Polk-st., east of Dearborn, and 300 feet on Dearborn, north of Polk-st. All the above is filled in and ready for building purposes. Will sell without any or all of it, or will build to suit purchasers. Apply to

S. W. RAWSON, 75 West Madison-st.

State Mutual Life Assurance Co., of Worcester, Mass.

Parties holding policies in this Company are requested to call on, or send their addresses to the undersigned, who is prepared to make liberal arrangements with all insured by the fire for continuing their policies in force.

FRANKLIN HATHEWAY, Ass't Secretary.

John McIntyre & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ROOM 14, 36 CANAL-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS.

The largest and most complete Stock in the Northwest.

Send your orders to

H. N. HEMPSTED,

49 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

Publisher of Music, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Musical Goods of every description.

An elegant and complete line of goods at New York Agency. Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons by the best makers.

All orders promptly and carefully attended to.

ESTABLISHED, 1858.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

No. 10 Eldridge-court.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 35 W. Washington-st.

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Agency.

Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

MANUFACTURERS'

INSURANCE CO., of Boston,

ORGANIZED 1822.

Assets, after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME

INS. CO., of Columbus, O.

NORTHW'N NATIONAL

INS. CO., of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN

FIRE INS. CO., of New York.

CARGO INSURANCE ON THE LAKES taken at current rates.

Shippers and Merchants desiring Marine Insurance, either INLAND or OCEAN, are invited to apply at our office.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICES,

Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 West Washington-st.

"SECURE AMIDST PERILS."

ANDES

Insurance Co., Cincinnati,

Cash Resources, $1,501,822.

Office, 45 & 47 South Canal-st.

BREWERS

Insurance Co., Milwaukee.

U. S. Bond, Cash & Assessment, $433,202.

Office, 45 & 47 South Canal-st.

AMAZON

Insurance Co., Cincinnati,

Capital paid in, $500,000.

Office, 45 & 47 South Canal-st

TRIUMPH

Insurance Co., Cincinnati, O.

Capital & Assets, $500,000.

Office, 45 & 47 South Canal-st

These sterling Companies are paying 100 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and issuing policies at fair rates to good parties DIRECT.

No irresponsible parties dealt with.

F. E. RYAN & CO.,

45 & 47 South Canal-st.

The Manhattan Insurance Company.

Supreme Court. Alexander W. C. Smith et al. against The Manhattan Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that by an order made in the above entitled action, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, rights and effects of the Manhattan Insurance Company, and that

1. All persons indebted to the said Company are required, on or before November 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock m., to pay the same at the office of the Receiver, No. 68 William st., in the city of New York, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such company, and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver, at his said office, on or before the day above named.

3. All creditors of said company are required to deliver their respective claims and demands against said company, to the said Receiver, at his said office, on or before the 15th day of December, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m.

4. All persons interested are notified that a contract of such company, duly executed by a majority of the said Receiver, at his said office, on or before said 15th day of December, 1871, at his office, No. 68 William st., in the city of New York.

Dated New York, October 24, 1871.

HARVEY BUTLER & CHAUNCEY BEDELL, Receiver.

No. 31 Broadway, New York city.

Equitable Life Assurance.

NOTICE.

Business men, of good character and experience, with unobjectionable agents, who have been blown out of business by the late fire can make favorable arrangements to work, either in New York, Chicago or elsewhere. Address or apply to

H. F. JENNISON, Chicago.

Gen'l Agent.

INTERNATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York.

Capital and Assets, - - $1,400,000

Hon. GEO. W. SAVAGE, Pres.

HAMILTON BRUCE, Vice Pres.

W. J. HUGHES, Sec'y.

The security offered by this institution is of the most ample kind, by that of any Fire Insurance Company in the United States or Europe.

Property owners requiring thorough indemnity can have policies issued at fair current rates on all classes of risks.

West Side Office, 43 West Washington-st.

South Side Office, 39 Wabash-av.

Adjusting Office, 209 Wabash-av., where all losses are promptly adjusted and paid.

T. C. MILLS & CO., Agents.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

239, 241, 243 & 245 West Madison-st.

(5 Blocks directly West of the Sherman House.)

(THOMPSON'S BLOCK).

Will open Wednesday, November 1, 1,250 dozen Kid Gloves. The most complete assortment of One and Two Buttons, Black and Colored Stitched Back, ever offered in this market, at much below former prices. Also, will open a large variety of Bleached and Brown Goods, Cotton and Wool Flannels, Ticking, Blankets, etc., all of which will be sold at old prices. Orders solicited, we being now in a position to fill them promptly.

Largest Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods House in the City!

MAYHON, DALY & CO.,

Importers,

Michigan-av., bet. Monroe & Adams-sts.,

HAVE A FULL STOCK OF

Bergmann's Worsteds, Germantown Wools,

AND ALL ARTICLES PERTAINING TO A FULL STOCK OF

Fancy Dry Goods.

ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

We have just received a large invoice of our famous brand of "AAAA" cordedge RIBBONS.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

In the late terrible fire we lost our entire stock of Scales, but in two days had taken a new office, commenced the building of a temporary warehouse, and begun to receive a fresh stock, and are now ready to fill all orders promptly.

Our losses have been very severe, and we have made large sacrifices in resuming business thus early.

We respectfully, but most earnestly, request all persons indebted to us to make immediate remittance; or, if that is impossible, to advise us promptly WHEN payment CAN be made, that we may know what to depend upon in this sad emergency.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

11 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOME

Shuttle Sewing Machine.

The Cheapest Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine in the world.

Price, - - $37.

Agents wanted. Address

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., General Agts.,

247 West Madison-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SAFES.

SAFES.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 17 South Canal-st.

Are receiving a full line of their celebrated Alum and Dry Plate Fire-Proof Safes, Burglar Safes, Plate Safes, Vault Doors, Express Boxes, &c., &c.

These Safes are offered to the people of Chicago. Call and see them before you buy.

No. 721 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
No. 265 Broadway, New York.
No. 28 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
No. 63 Main st., Cincinnati.
No. 108 Bank st., Cleveland.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL,

610 Michigan-av.

Pianos, Organs and Melodeons.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

N. B.—All persons who have rented or purchased Pianos will please call and report.

Also, Agents for Smith's Organs. Pianos tuned and repaired.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

Of All Sizes.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,

11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To those of our customers who have been obliged to buy Clothing for the past three weeks in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Dubuque, St. Joseph, and other inferior markets, we desire to state that we have rented the old Second Presbyterian Church, corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st., which we are now roofing over, making of it as good a store as circumstances will permit. We shall take immediate steps to fill this store with a more desirable stock than ever before exhibited by us, and shall do our whole duty in re-establishing the reputation that this market has always sustained of being the best clothing market in the country.

We thank our customers generally for their very prompt remittances, and assure them of our intention to make our stock second to none in America.

Ruins of Chicago.

We have the largest and finest collection of photographs of the ruins. Views of Court House, Correspondence views sent, prepaid, by mail for $2 per dozen; 25 cabinet cards, 50 cents per dozen; 25 stereoscopic views, $1 per dozen. Send for catalogue. Address, C. D. ARNOLD, 92 West Madison-st., Chicago. (Burnt out at 45 Clark-st.)

BUSINESS CARDS.

Northwestern Type Foundry,

MILWAUKEE.

This foundry has now on hand fifteen fonts of English and German type, 72 counties of all sizes, from nonpareil to pica. A half dozen dresses for large sized papers can be furnished at once, with leads, rules, etc., to match. The Milwaukee Sentinel, News, and Wisconsin are referred to as samples of the type manufactured at this foundry. For beauty of face and finish, as well as toughness of metal, the type cannot be excelled. We compare favorably with the type sold by any other foundry in the world. I have also several first-class presses and a first-class electrotype foundry is attached to the type foundry.

J. A. NOONAN.

October 31, 1871.

NOTICE.

Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co.,

HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW PLACE,

Cor. Michigan-av. & Congress-st.,

(Opposite Michigan av. Hotel), and are prepared to fill orders for

BOOTS AND SHOES

With their wonted promptness and punctuality.

Hardware and Tools.

LARRABEE NORTH,

(Late 174 Lake st.)

Have resumed business, and are now opening at

No. 48 W. Lake st.,

Their usual full assortment of Builders' Hardware Mechanics' Tools, Fire Cutlery, Drawing Instruments, Sheet Brass, Brass Wire, &c.

BLISS, MOORE & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

Michigan-av., Between Peck and Eldridge-courts,

Are prepared to fill all orders promptly. Are receiving and shipping as usual.

GEO. H. FROST,

City Surveyor and Draughtsman,

500 Wabash-av., Basement.

Having saved all my notes and plats of surveys and subdivisions made during the past five years, I am prepared to duplicate them for the benefit of any many interested in the city and county. Surveys made in all parts of the city at short notice and at reasonable rates. Mapping of all kinds done at reasonable rates. Invite all my friends to give me a call.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

Architectural Iron Works,

CINCINNATI, - - - OHIO,

Manufacture Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Cells, Fire Escapes, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

Harman & Jacobie,

ALBANY, N.Y.,

Proprietors of JACOBIE'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE.

We are prepared to fill orders at once for this machine. Those interested are invited to call at the Chicago Tribune Office and examine some of the machines also, the endorsements of the leading brick makers of Albany and Troy. This machine is constructed for steam or water power, will make 40,000 to 50,000 brick of superior quality in ten hours. Circulars and full information given.

Write

HARMAN & JACOBIE,

Albany, N. Y.

J. M. Stine, Kramer & Co.,

Announce to their friends and the trade generally that they have temporarily located at the

315 STATE STREET,

Near Harmon Court, where they will open in a few days, a fresh and desirable stock of

Notions, Hosiery, Gents Furnishing Goods, etc.,

at popular prices. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Van Shack, Stevenson & Reid,

Wholesale Druggists,

847, 849, and 851 Wabash Avenue,

Are prepared to fill all orders promptly; are receiving and shipping as usual.

GEO. F. FOSTER,

Sail Maker and Ship Chandler, is now located and in running order at 12 South Market st. All orders will continue to be filled with usual promptness. New invoices of Blocks, Tackle, Cordage, Pitch, Duck of all kinds; Tar, etc., being received.

Important to Banks and Business Houses.

We will furnish for the next ninety days to parties in Chicago goods on call over a very slight advance of actual cost. All charges prepaid. Send for estimates and price list for whatever you may want in Counter Railings, Blank books, and general office stationery.

VIDAL, BROWN & WARNER,

Successors to Vidal, Conkey & Co., New York City.

C. FOLLANSBEE & SON,

BANKERS,

401 WABASH-AV.

The above firm have established themselves at the above address, where they have built a new fire-proof vault, which, with their undoubted security for their books, etc., and where they are conducting business the same as previous to the fire.

Durands & Powers,

Successors to Durand Bros. & Grocers, and Durands, Powers & Mead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Corner West Washington and Green sts., Chicago, Ill.

Now ready to fill all orders in our line for old or new customers.

MARTIN MAYERHOEFFER'S

BOARDING AND SALE STABLES,

(12 Hastings-st., corner Loomis-st., west of Blue Island av., having every facility for the business. Will board horses for less than any other stable in the city. Horses to sell my stock 10 per cent cheaper. Come and see me.

Ramien Brothers & Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of Notions, Fancy Goods, Berlin Zephyr Worsted Knitting Yarns, Embroideries, &c., 329 and 330 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

H. W. Rogers, Jr., & Bro.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SEED MERCHANTS,

10 West Randolph-st.

N. Lillig,

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

Formerly 307 Canal st., has removed to 303 West Twelfth st., Richmond Building.

Geo. H. Gale,

Commission Merchant,

Temporary office, 313 South Green st.

F. J. RUTH,

SQUARE BRAND OYSTER DEPOT.

85 and 87 South Canal-st.

Orders from city and country promptly attended to.

John Lyle King,

Gas seats st, at east end of Polk st.

Warner & Felix,

Wholesale Woodenware and Willow Ware,

Have opened a full line of goods on the Lake Shore, between Harmon and Eldridge-courts, and are now ready for business.

Cook & McLain,

DYERS,

Removed to 362 State st., near Harrison.

Chas. R. Hessinger.

Successor to Brosson & Hessinger, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars, 104, 106, and 108 Summit-st., Toledo, O. Orders solicited.

Keystone Collar Co.

Have reopened at the State st., where they will be pleased to see their old friends, and as many new ones as may choose to call.

Jevne & Almini,

Dealers in artists' and painters' materials, Frames and house painters,

163 STATE-ST.

Goods arriving daily.

GROMMES & ULLRICH,

Brokers

IN WINES, LIQUORS, CHAMPAGNES AND CIGARS,

Nos. 229 and 231 West Madison st., corner Peoria st.

Irish, Bullen & Co.,

Commission Dealers in Lumber and Shingles by the thousand or car load, receive shingles daily by car load. Orders solicited. No. 3 West Lake-st., Room 1.

Dr. W. B. Sherwood,

DENTIST,

Will resume practice on 479 Wabash av. Vitalized nitrous gas, and teeth extracted without pain.

Parker, Letz & Co.,

Corner Desplaines and Carroll sts.

Successors to J. Parker, 325 Washington st., Cabinet Makers and Dealers in Mahogany and Walnut Lumber.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following are the names of some of the leading houses in the city, arranged with a view to convenience of reference.

Advertising Agency.

H. B. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago daily papers, and receives all cards for this Chronology. Offices, 47 South Canal and 406 State-st.

LOUIS LLOYD & CO., Gen. Agents for W. Randolph COOK, COBURN & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents for all papers in the United States, 154 Wabash-av.

Agricultural Implements.

ATWATER & CO., 51 and 53 North Jefferson-st.

Architects.

W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck court.
DIXON & HAMLIN, 529 State-st.
ROBE & ACKERMAN, 120 Madison-st.
S. S. C. KNISON, 600 State-st.
I. V. WARNER, 20 Metropolitan block.
J. C. CLELAND, 766 Wabash-av.
J. E. BAUER, 5 Monroe and LaSalle sts.
JAMES EGAN, Avon Bdg., Monroe and LaSalle sts.
GILBERT & HOLMES, 5 Metropolitan block.
BLACKET & ARMSTRONG, 146 State-st.
JEWETT & PASSAVANT, 12 Portland block.
GEO. O. GARNETT, 472 Wabash-av.
JAS. W. ROBERTS, 261 Walnut st.
Wm. THOMAS, 76 Lake st.
1360 E. MICHIGAN, Madison, bet. Dearb. and State.
J. B. & W. C. OUDLER, 101 Washington-st., cor. Clark.

Associate of Title.

SHORTALL & HOARD, 423 Wabash-av.

Auctioneers.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 4 and 6 Randolph st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 32 West Randolph-st.
E. E. PRESTON, 218 Canal-st.

Belting Manufacturers.

MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph-st.

Boiler Makers.

MITCHELL & HATHAWAY, 58 South Canal.
W. G. HOLMES, 120 W. Madison-st.
A. M. & R. UNION, 226 W. Madison-st.

Boots and Shoes.

FARNUM, YOUNG & Co., 51 and 53 Madison-st.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Wabash-av.
H. H. FARGO & CO., 157 Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 167 Wabash-av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).

M. D. WELLS & CO., 151 Washington-st.
McALLEY, YOUNG & CO., 209 Michigan.
GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., cor Congress and Jefferson-sts., opposite Michigan Avenue Hotel.
J. B. LASKIN, 157 West Madison st.

Baking Powder.

DR. PRICE'S Cream, 61 and 49 West Lake-st.

Box Manufacturer.

C. MASON & CO., cor. Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Box Manufacturer.

HART, ANTES & CO., 151 Washington st.
J. & H. CHAPMAN, first 1 West Washington st.

Bedding.

A. S. KIMAT & CO., 133 West Lake st.

Banks.

MECHANICS' AND MERCHANTS', 167 State st.
NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 107 West Randolph-st.
FIRST NATIONAL, 449 Wabash-av.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 425 Wabash-av. Branch of-fice, northwest cor. Canal and Washington sts.
FIFTH NATIONAL, 449 Wabash-av.
MANUFACTURERS', 67 West Madison-st.
NATION BANK OF COMMERCE, 425 Wabash-av.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, 345 Wabash-av.
COMMERCIAL, 121 South Canal, 121 Wabash-av.
HIBERNIAN BANKING ASSOCIATION, 406 Wabash-av.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, southwest corner of Randolph and Sangamon-sts.
NORTH AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, 326 Wabash-av.
CITY NATIONAL, 67 West Washington-st.
WERNS, ULLMAN & CO., 301 Wabash-av.
O'NEIL, ADAMS & CO., 401 Wabash-av.
CORNMAN & HARDIN, 228 Wabash-av.
CORNING, PARADICE & HOFFMAN, 16 W. Randolph-st.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 120 Archer st.
MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 42 West Lake-st.
COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 120 Archer st.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK, 426 Wabash-av.
MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST, 101 Wabash-av.
REAL ESTATE LOAN & TRUST, 101 Wabash-av.

Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

F. W. FARWELL, Gen. Agt., 167 Michigan-av.

Bedding and Lounges.

McDONOUGH, PRICE & CO., 416 & 416 W. Randolph st.

Building Paper.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 36 North Jefferson-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.

ODER, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash-av.
BARNES BROS., 103 State-st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., cor. Dearborn Park and Washington-st.
WESTERN NEWS CO., 81, 87, & 89 West Randolph st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers and Job Printers.

DEAN BROS. & HOFFMAN, 98 South Clinton-st.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 Monroe.
SMEAL, REHARKS & CO., 45 W. Washington-st.
JOHN B. SMALL & CO., 97 South Canal-st.
Albany and Troy Type Foundry Company, 95, 97, and 99 West Randolph-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG & HOFFMAN, 16 W Randolph.
J. W. JONES, 46 Canal-st., and 800 Wabash-av.
HAND, McNALLY & CO., 109 West Randolph and 108 and 110 Jefferson-st.
EMERSON DAVIES & SCOTT, 239 West Madison.
J. W. & W. B. BOSTON, Randolph, bet. Wabash and Michigan-ave.
READING & LAMONTE, 103 and 105 South Canal st.

Brass Founders.

WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 178, Canal st.

Brush Manufacturers.

GUETT, LUNDARD & CO., 206 W. Madison st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 681 Wabash av., and at works corner Main and Newark sts.

Bookbinders.

JNO. B. HARRETT & CO., 232 West Lake st.
WELLS, FRENCH & CO., 227 Wabash-av.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 220 E. Monroe-st.
PORTER, KING & CO., 107 Wabash-av.

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Aagusta W Randolph.
PORTER, KING & CO., 107 Wabash-av.

Carriage Painting.

S. NIENECKER, 493 West Lake st.

Clothing (Wholesale).

HENRY W. KING & CO., 34 & 36 South Canal-st.
LEONARD & CO., 151 and 153 South Canal-st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETHERBEE, 45 Wabash-av.
CHAS. F. KELLOGG & CO., 166 Michigan av.
GOODMAN, 74 Canal st.

Clothing (Retail).

BOSTON SQUARE DEALING, Madison, cor. Peoria.
BOSTON SQUARE DEALING, Madison, cor. Canal.
MARLEY & CO., 122 West Madison st.
EDWARDS, BLISS & CO., 43 and 47 W. Madison.
EDWARDS, BLISS & CO., 43 and 47 West Madison st.
PUTNAM ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE (S. D. Smith), 151 West Madison, and 258 and 260 State.
J. M. LEVEY, 265 Wabash-av.

Clothing (Boys)

C. C. COLLINS, 79 West Madison st.

Civil Engineer and Contractor.

G. C. MORRIS, 120 Washington-st.

Commercial Agency.

TAPPAN, McKILLOP & CO., 35 and 37 S. Canal-st. Branch office

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...NESS DIRECTORY.

...Oils (Wholesale.)
...ILNS, 84 North Canal-st.
Oils.
...BROK, & Co., Eighteenth and Black-
Oysters and Fish.
...ntleton-av.
...ouse, south Canal-st.
...& CO., 124 W est Randolph-st.
...Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.
...and School Furniture.
...& CO., 118 & 120 W. Washington-st.
Paper Dealers.
...& CO., 89 & 91 North Desplaines-st.
Saw Manufacturers.
...CK, 442 W. Van Buren-st.
...ing (Steel and Iron).
...ANDT, 87 North Desplaines-st.
...ANDT, 87 North Desplaines-st.
...ing Materials.
...& CO., 89 & 91 North Clinton and Adams-sts.
...ing and Machine Oils.
...Depots and Ticket Offices.
...Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st.)
...RAILROAD CO., General
...Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st.
...Depot, foot of Lake-st.
Sewer Builders and Surveyors.
...ER, 70 W. Randolph-st.
...ER, 70 W. Randolph-st.
...Real Estate, etc.
...Real Estate, etc.
...Real Estate, etc

The Chicago Tribune.

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Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL	2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full; including State and county.
Postmasters are allowed 10 per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1871.

To Advertisers.

Having secured additional printing facilities, giving us one-half more space than heretofore, we shall return to our former rates for DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS. We believe that we can now accommodate all our patrons. Our rates are few less than before the fire, since we give a longer line at the same price.

Advertisements will be received at our main office, No. 15 Canal street, or at the branch office, at the book store of Cobb, Andrews & Co., 469 Wabash avenue.

Back Numbers.

We cannot supply back numbers of THE TRIBUNE before or since the fire.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

Fire-Proof Ticket for City and County Officers.

Judges of the Superior Court—John A. Jameson, Judges of the Circuit Court—Samuel W. Fuller, County Treasurer—Julius F. Rumsey, County Surveyor—Alexander Wolcott, Police Commissioner—Jacob Rehm.
State Senator—Artemas Carter.

County Commissioners.

H. C. Stearns,	Manuel Talcott,
Christian Wahl,	Carter H. Harrison,
John Power,	Joseph Harris,
Charles Hitchcock,	Thos. Lonergan,
D. C. Skelly,	Julius White,
John Crawford,	John Hertzing,
J. H. Pahlman,	Samuel Ashton,
Joseph Roslin.	

City Officers.

Mayor—Joseph Medill.
Treasurer—P. A. Gage.
Collector—George Von Holten.
Attorney—Israel N. Stiles.
Clerk Police Court—C. R. Matson.
Police Magistrates—John Summerfield, T. T. Sherlock, W. H. Stickney.

Aldermen.

Wards.	
1. Chauncey T. Bowen.	11. Henry Sweet.
2. Arthur Dixon.	12. Monroe Heath.
3. J. Philip Wagner.	13. Geo. W. Selkewood.
4. J. H. McAvoy.	14. Ezra Cleaveland.
5. R. B. Stone.	15. J. Vant Wyck.
6. D. Kentfick.	16. Thos. Hoult.
7. William Rawleigh.	17. O. Matschiebicser.
8. J. Clowry.	18. Owen McCarthy.
9. James McMullen.	19. Mahlon D. Ogden.
10. L. L. Bond.	20. Lambert Tree.

Constables.

Wards.	
1. Thomas Paul.	12. Joseph Wilson.
2. W. C. Sterling.	14. Martin McCabe.
4. Jay Rodgers.	15. E. F. Gardner.
4. C. O. McLean.	16. John H. Roberts.
5. Daniel Treat.	17. Louis Mercier.
7. John Dorbin.	18. Thomas McMahon.
8. Martin Fleming.	19. M. E. Pierce.
9. William Murphy.	20. Michael Macauley.
10. Joel Lufkin.	

Town Officers.

Collectors—West Side—Dominick Klustich.
North Side—S. B. Walsh.
South Side—John W. Tappon.
Supervisors—West Side—Barney Pilgrim.
North Side—Peter Matson.
South Side—B. Loewenthal.
Town Clerks to the supervisors of the—
North Side—John J. Healy.
South Side—Louis Spiegel.

THE CITY'S CREDIT.

Do the people of Chicago understand the importance of maintaining the public credit? In the very first week of our sorrow the attempt by the members of the Common Council to be made the custodians and distributors of the money and relief sent to this city had the effect of checking, and in some instances stopping, subscriptions. From all parts of the country there came a protest against delivering either money or goods into the hands of the Aldermen, either as individuals or as a body.

Are the people of Chicago now prepared to destroy whatever confidence there may be felt elsewhere in Chicago by handing the whole city and county government over to these very same Aldermen and their dependents and followers?

THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

A country clergyman, last week, visited Chicago, and, wandering among its ruins, as the learned Fovaius wandered and moralized, in the time of Pope Martin the Fifth, upon the seven hills of Rome, resolved to set about raising, at once, when he returned to his people, a car load of provisions to aid in relieving the destitution, to the existence of which every street and almost every house in the desolate city bore swift witness. But his people were, or thought they were, shrewder than he, and when he went among them it was they, and not he, who put questions, and made suggestions, and gave information, and reached wise conclusions. The result of these many conferences between sheep and shepherd was that the good clergyman, whose heart a few hours before had been so sore troubled, sent to the relief of the 75,000 sufferers by the fire, who still remain here to be cared for and aided, not a car-load of provisions but a letter-sheet with three closely written pages of excellent counsel and sage misgivings. This Epistle to The Chicagoans it has been our privilege to read and to ponder. That it is a precisely fair and honest letter we do not, for a moment, doubt; and we are equally sure that the difficulties which lie in the mind of this excellent man lie also in the minds of many others, and ought to be met. That good people are not always wise people is one of the original defects in the constitution of human nature; and, recognizing that fact, the best way is, not to be impatient with the want of wisdom, but to discover, if possible the good intentions in the right way.

Briefly condensed, what the rural parishioners taught their pastor about Chicago, was this:

That the whole world has combined to send money to Chicago to the amount of many millions.

That some of it is spent in building houses, about the ownership and rental of which, nobody knows, except those who build them.

That vast stores of provisions and clothing have also been sent to Chicago, but how they are disposed of, and whether they are used to relieve the sufferers by the fire, the world does not know, and, therefore, the world, including the parish aforesaid, had better stop any further contributions.

That, finally, shrewd suspicions are around that a Fire Ring has been established which is doing a large and profitable business on its own account; both with money and goods, while the destitute, for whom all this generous aid was given, are left unprovided for.

Now, it seems almost incredible that any man of common sense should raise any such questions as these; but we reflect that what Thomas Carlyle said of England—"that it contained twenty millions of people, mostly fools"—is just as true of all other communities, and we proceed to answer. The actual money subscribed, in all parts of the world amounts, so far as is known, to about $3,000,000. Of this sum the Relief Committee has received about one-half, or, say, $1,500,000. With this million and a half of money they have carried on the work of housing, feeding, and clothing from 30,000 to 40,000 people since the 9th of October, aided by the contributions of provisions and goods which have also been made. But for much of this work money, and money only, is indispensable. Lumber, stoves, furniture, crockery, flour, beef, pork, sugar, coffee, tea, blankets, mattresses, coal, and various other articles absolutely necessary to the comfort and health of this army of destitute people have to be purchased with the ready cash. Take, for example, the one article of stoves, without which the people would perish. Two or three hundred were given, which would warm and cook for less than two thousand of the thirty or forty thousand in want. There was nothing to do but to buy, and buy with ready money, and of the kinds and size of stove wanted there are not enough to be had from the seaboard to the Mississippi. They have all been bought up by the committee and given away at a cost to the fund of more than $100,000. Of mattresses, the committee, foreseeing the coming necessity, ordered them from everywhere in the States and in Canada where they could learn that such articles were manufactured; orders went forward to St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Montreal, and they were gathered by thousands from all these points. In addition to this, the committee has set to work every establishment in Chicago, and from three to four hundred mattresses are turned out by them daily. And yet the demand both for stoves and mattresses cannot be met. But, of course, all this business has to be done with cash in hand. Scores of thousand have been given away,—given away absolutely to the recipient, unless he elects to pay for it—and full five thousand are promised, while barracks have also been put up which shelter a thousand families, or, at least, five thousand persons. In every house and every family room in the barracks is put a stove, a mattress, and generally more than one, a bedstead, and crockery. These houses and barracks are built with ready money, their furnishing costs ready money, and with the most rigid economy—aided by the fact that the commities bought up at the price of a month ago all the lumber they could lay their hands on—the cost of this indispensable shelter cannot be provided for at less than a million of dollars. Then comes food, of which the staple articles, notwithstanding the generous gifts, have to be purchased, and for which the daily outlay is thousands of dollars. An immense number be still to be fed, though it decreases daily, as the longest get to work for themselves and the discontent are cut off as the system for their detection and the judicious distribution of food becomes daily more perfect and accurate. At the outset there was inevitably some waste in the distribution of both food and clothing, for all applicants were relieved, that none might go hungry or naked, and there was neither the time nor the force at hand to examine into every case. But whatever waste there was, be it observed, was on the side of mercy; and yet, now that this inevitable waste is stopped and the abuses which arose, not on the side of distribution but on the side of reception of bounty—which we think an important distinction—the daily outlay of money for food, for some sorts of clothing, such as blankets, boots and shoes, and for handling this enormous business, is very great. It is very safe to say, and every man of ordinary reflection, we think, must, see that it must be so; that the Relief Committee must be already looking with a good deal of anxiety at the bottom of their pile of $3,000,000, already so largely diminished in thirty days, and asking themselves "What of the night?" when we have as yet got only to the edge of cold weather, and there are five months of winter yet to come, with its misery, its hunger, its storms, its enforced idleness, and its despair.

And is all this not answer enough to all the cavils and questionings of doubters and grumblers, whether in town or out? The poor are fed and clothed daily—nobody can doubt it, the poor and hungry least of all. They are being housed as rapidly as human industry and activity can bring it about—as everybody with eyes can see. These things cannot be done without money; of money there is only about $1,500,000 in hand, and that is where it has gone and is going to. Had it not been for the voluntary contributions of food and clothing in kind, not a dollar of it, by this time, would have been left; and the result would have been the same had not the work fallen into the hands of an organized association, accustomed, though on a smaller scale, to work of this sort, and managed by men who, if character and position can ever count for anything, have at stake all that they are and all that they possess for a conscientious and just, and wise discharge of the duties devolved upon them. If we may ever assume anything about human conduct, we may assume that these gentlemen would not, even if they could, do anything but precisely the right thing in the enormous responsibility resting upon them; and, looking at it from a merely business point of view, it is as plain as it ever can be in human affairs, that they could not, even if they would, carry on the work in other hands, with the means at their command, except with the most rigid economy and the exercise of unusual ability.

RESTORATION OF LAND TITLES.

The bill proposed by Judge Gary to the convention of the Judges of the several courts of this county, for the restoration of land titles, was published yesterday in THE TRIBUNE. It occurs to us that it was unnecessarily long and complicated. It provides that in every case where the record of title has been destroyed the owner shall institute proceedings by bill in chancery to establish title de novo. In every case of claim, whether under mortgage, lien, judgment, or undivided interest, or any other, in order to establish such claim or lien, the claimant shall also institute proceedings by bill in chancery. If this be the only mode by which titles can be restored, the present generation might as well abandon the hope of getting titles at all.

Is there no other and shorter proceeding possible? Is it not practicable to make the abstracts of titles which have been preserved available as prima facie evidence, to be opposed by any other proof that adverse claimants may suggest? Even under the proceedings by bill in Chancery these abstracts must necessarily become the highest evidence of what they contain, and the decrees must, in fact, be made upon them. Why not, therefore, make these books prima facie evidence of title, to be accepted until other and better evidence be produced. There are several hundred thousand pieces of real estate, many thousands of leaseholds, many thousands of judgments, and a great number of liens by mortgage; there are many titles dependent upon wills and testamentals, and others held by executors, administrators and trustees. The title to each piece of land and all claims thereto, must be established by a distinct judgment thereon. Including a hundred pieces of land in one bill does not obviate proof, nor preclude a decree upon each lot or piece. Cross-bills and contestants must be permitted to dispute the bill upon each and every lot or subdivision named in it. The fact therefore is that the law proposed by Judge Gary requires substantially a bill in chancery to establish a prima facie title in the case of *every* lot, and also to establish every lien, mortgage, or judgment thereon. The aggregate expense of such a proceeding will be incalculable, and in a majority of cases the cost will exceed the value of the lot.

If, on the contrary, the abstracts were made in the first instance prima facie evidence of title, then the number of suits would be limited to those asserting claims of which these abstracts make no mention, and which, under the circumstances, would not equal one case to the ten thousand which will be necessary under the other form of proceeding. In the latter case expense will be limited to those instances where title is claimed under rights of which there never was any previous record.

We admit that this subject is full of difficulties, and, for this reason, we desire that no new ones be created. We hope that the Judges will do better than this; and, if they do not, we hope the lawyers or the Legislature will.

THE SMALL DEA ERS.

There are a number of persons who think and who say that no such good use can be made of the money that has been sent to Chicago to relieve distress as to pay it over to those who were engaged in small business, to enable them to resume. A moment's reflection will satisfy any one that such a disposition is not, only impracticable, but would defeat the whole end sought by the contributors. The money and supplies sent to this city were contributed for the relief of the homeless and destitute, until they could get homes and be able to support themselves. That was the first and only purpose for which the contributions were made. Under this humane direction there has been an effort made to supply all the food and clothing necessary to those who were left destitute. There has been no attempt made to repair the losses sustained by individuals, or to make any person as well off as he was before the fire. Those who had no homes, nor the means of getting them, have been furnished with houses temporarily. These cost money, and the aggregate is very large. To these dwellings are added a stove and such other articles of furniture as are indispensable, and until the family can earn money they have to be supplied with food. Large buildings have been erected for the accommodation of groups of families, and these have to be supplied with furniture and food, and other clothing.

Thousands who have lost all they had have been able to get some aid from the sum contributed for the end of the city is limited. Very many of the sufferers who had no food, more and become self-supporting with as much as ever, and they will be again employed. The most pressing want is now for fuel, and the committee have set to work to get it in the most judicious way, and to supply it to the poor at the lowest cost. [illegible] shelter, and clothing of the homeless and destitute from October to [illegible] period of [illegible]

Have these persons inquired how many persons doing business in Chicago, with a capital of less than $5,000, have been thrown out of business, and how much money each of these would get to resume business with, even if the whole amount in the hands of the Aid Society was divided among them? How many boarding houses, saloons, restaurants, groceries, butchers, tailors, shoemakers, express drivers, hackmen, carpenters, butchers, blacksmiths, sewing women, milliners, hair dressers, storekeepers, and thousands of others doing business in a small way would be enumerated? The pittance that the whole fund would supply, if distributed among these people, would not enable any one of them to live one week. To thus divide the money would be to leave the destitute without homes, stoves, fuel, clothing or food, during the entire season of winter, when the distress resulting from the fire will be felt in all its terrible reality. The daily cost of feeding 40,000 persons (and that number will have to be fed and furnished with fuel during the winter), is very great, and if these people can be provided for without levying another contribution upon the country, it will be due to the care and economy with which the funds are handled.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.

A large proportion of the population of England has been pining for a revolution these two or three years. Gladstone has treated the people to one or two reforms already which are almost large enough to be ranked as a revolution. His Suffrage bill and Ballot bill might perhaps, if reckoned together, claim that dignity. The next revolution promised, or at least foreshadowed, by the Ministerial policy and the tendency of what seemed to be popular opinion, was the abolition of the House of Lords. During the summer there was, at any rate, been much discussion of a proposition so to curtail the parliamentary powers of the Peers as to amount in practice to an abolition of their body in Parliament. This revolution the Peers seem now to have checkmated—set back, as we used, to do to our prairie fires—by a movement in connection with the workingmen, the effect of which is expected to be to unite the Conservative or Tory element with that most radical of classes, the workingmen, against the middle or business class, upon which Mr. Gladstone has hitherto depended so much for his support. This movement has been so completely organized as to give it at once a very firm standing. It is said to have originated with Disraeli, acting with the Marquis of Salisbury and other Conservative Peers; but the ostensible engineer of the movement is Mr. Scott Russell, whose reputation has been made as a civil, rather than a political, engineer. The modus operandi of the organization, as reported in the Manchester Guardian and other papers of undoubted credibility, was this: Mr. Russell, in behalf, it is believed, of Mr. Disraeli and other leading Conservatives, like the Marquis of Salisbury, communicated with the Secretary of the Society of Engineers, asking him to furnish certain Conservative Peers with a statement of the reforms demanded by the skilled artisans of the country. On being assured that this information was asked in good faith—it had seemed to the engineers at first as though the Tories were only chaffing them!—a statement was furnished, and upon this as a basis, Mr. Russell and his squad of Lords and Commoners, who call themselves a Council of Legislation, went to work. The artisans formed themselves into a council of skilled workmen, with Mr. Russell for Chairman, and drafted this schedule of objects desired:

1. The families of our workmen shall be rescued from the dismal lanes, crowded alleys, and unwholesome dwellings of our towns, and placed in the clear," where, in the middle of a garden each family shall have its own detached homestead, and where in wholesome air and comfortable [illegible] may be strong, healthy, and pure, under the influence of well-ordered homes.
2. There shall be created a perfect organization for the self-government of counties, towns, and villages, with power for the acquisition and disposal of land for the common good.
3. A day's labor shall consist of eight hours of honest work.
4. In addition to schools for elementary education there shall be established schools for technical education and practical knowledge.
5. Places of public recreation, knowledge, and refreshment shall be established, maintained, and used as part of the public service.
6. Public markets shall be erected and maintained in every town for the sale of goods of the best quality in small quantities at wholesale prices.
7. There shall be provided a cheap extension and reorganization of the public service on the model of the Post Office.

This has been signed by the fifteen members of the Representative Council of Workmen (embracing as many different trades), and the Council of Legislation, comprising the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Lorne, Earl of Litchfield, Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Henry Lennox, Lord John Manners, Sir John Pakington, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, (some of them Liberals, it will be seen), have signed in turn an agreement accepting the above propositions as the foundation of the New Departure, and pledged themselves to stand by the workmen and press legislation for carrying the propositions into effect. The two councils are to come together almost immediately and organize operations more completely. The Duke of Richmond, Earl Derby, and Disraeli are positively stated to be in the arrangement, though their names do not appear.

Saying nothing of the apparent impracticability of some of the measures embraced in this scheme, it hardly seems possible to unite the aristocracy and extreme democracy in any mass sufficiently compact or massive to combat successfully the great middle class which has been so long dominant in English politics. But the movement promises, at least, to make discussion lively until and during the next session of Parliament.

THE STOKES FRAUD.

Ex-Congressman W. B. Stokes, of Tennessee, seems to be in considerable trouble. Before the adjournment of Congress, in July, 1870, he pertinaciously appealed to Congress to pass a joint resolution, declaring that David Beatty, of Tennessee, had, from January, 1862, to June, 1865, commanded a company of mounted scouts, numbering 102 men, who had never received pay or allowance; and further declaring that said company be recognized as part of the army, and be paid as such; the muster roll of the company to be taken as proof of service. Congress passed this outrageous act. It was skillfully worded, so as to exclude all requirements of proof of service, that being declared as a fact in the law. Under this act 102 claims were presented, the company record showing that there had never been a desertion or a man killed during the three years of service. The claims were paid upon powers of attorney, W. B. Stokes being generally the attorney, and amounted to $111,000. The War Department, not satisfied with the case, despatched a trusty officer to Tennessee, who has reported that there never was any such company. Beatty had a gang of 25 or 30 men, who were Union guerrillas, and whose services consisted in raids upon the rebel farmers of the adjoining counties. They were never in regular service, disbanding and dispersing at pleasure. Every man who ever rode with Beatty was put on the roll, and the whole number was made up of Confederate soldiers, Union soldiers, and others, and some fictitious names. The Treasury, in pursuance of a special regulation, addressed a letter to each claimant informing him of the amount due him; but these letters were all intercepted, through the supposed agency of one Powell, a clerk in the department. None of the men whose names were used, therefore, knew how much they were to get, but it is said that an average of $400 was paid to each. A quarrel among the chiefs, as to the disposition of the spoil, has resulted in a full exposure. Proofs have been taken, and Stokes and Powell have been arrested.

The principal difference between the Fire-Proof Union ticket and the scorehead ticket is that in the case of the former the nominations sought the men, while in the case of the latter the men sought the nominations, and they not only sought places on the ticket, but they fought for them. Of the scalawags who stand upon the scorehead's ticket, nearly all are known to be publicans having besieged every convention held by their party within the last ten years, as clamorous applicants for office. Many of them have made a habit of cultivating both parties, exhibiting a versatility of political principle, which speaks volumes for their talent in this direction, and their devotion to the profession of office-seeking. Of this class is Mr. Alderman Holden, who heads the city ticket at the scorehead.

It matters little or nothing to those [illegible] whether they get an office, or [illegible] to give [illegible] departure from [illegible] shelter, and clothing of the homeless and [illegible] into from October to [illegible] period of [illegible] the [illegible] of the city or county which has no money to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of

Trumbull, who had a conference
Mullett yesterday, in urging that in
nstruction the buildings be located to-
no one square, so as to be as isolated as
which feature is regarded to be even
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ent it is the intention of the
of the Treasury, in which he is
by Mr. Mullett, to recommend the pur-
an entire square, near the site of the
ustom House and Post Office, on which
all the government buildings. Mr.
will probably visit Chicago this week in
on with this matter.

Limited Rainfall.

From the Toronto Globe, Oct. 28.

e courtesy of Prof. Kingston, we have
plied with the statistics of the rainfall
melted snow in Toronto during the past
1871, and the average for the last twenty-
rs. Up to June the fall was for 1871,
ches more than the average of the last
of a century for the same months.
otal deficiency for these three months is
87 inches. This is enormous; and any
understand how the absence of such an
of moisture would make houses a mere
on of combustible material, and how if a
got any head at all it would scarcely
ible to stay its progress.

**gainst the Secretary of the Treasury
Two Million Dollars.**

(Oct. 27.) Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

riday evening, as Secretary Boutwell
Steinway Hall to deliver a lec-
summons was served upon him in
e of S. Gifford Galvin, Esq., by counsellor
H. Schooley. The writ was based on a
commenced by Mr. Galvin, wherein he
two millions damages. The plaintiff serious-
es that the financial policy carried out by
ry Boutwell is his property; that Boutwell
to pay him a just consideration for suggest-
same, and that the Secretary is embarrassing
and him of his honest dues.
Galvin is an Englishman, and has made
putation in his native land and in Canada
ancier. He was long connected with the
of London, and successfully resisted the
Grand Trunk Railway Bill in the Canadian
ment. His resistance saved £16,000,000 to the
olders of the Grand Trunk Railway. He
e this country in July, 1867, on business of
connected with railways. Being a finan-
he shortly turned his attention to the em-
ing condition to which the Treasury of the
States had then been reduced. He elimina-
grand scheme for equalizing the value of gold
urrency, which he considered the true secret
uring the prosperity of the country.
September, 1868, he had matured his plan,
June, 1869, he wrote to Secretary Boutwell,
to submit it to his consideration. Bout-
said no attention to the communication, and
by Mr. Galvin went to Washington. He called
ecretary Boutwell, sent in his card, and was ad-
d. The two, however, were unable to come
me, and Mr. Galvin left without communi-
his plans. Afterwards Mr. Galvin was
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tin Tripp, of Boston, a personal friend of
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vin to a position in the Treasury, should his
prove equal to the recommendation of Mr.
On the faith of these promises the finan-
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and gave him a copy of the plans, at the
ime explaining and elaborating on their de-
Boutwell received them, and promised a
examination, and liberal payment in case
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ter September 11, 1869. Secretary Boutwell
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portion of the agreement between him and
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of the adoption of his scheme, at least ten
efore it went into operation. Boutwell, it
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which would redeem the credit of the
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in operation. It was Mr. Galvin's plan
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Secretary wrote his only letter to the fi-
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

**...er of the Bishops—The Work
...tion—The Subject of Hitua-**

...s are the more important parts of
...etter of the House of Bishops
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...to the Lord:

...services of the Convention of
... reached the closing hour have
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...ng year Bishops, day after, day,
...st of the most anxious delibera-
...me to assure you that there has
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...cord on which the Lord
...ed as especial blessing. To His
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...an earnest desire that prudence
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...ure this blessed enterprise from all
...mstances, and from the evil con-
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...in the council, with an extra-
...nimity, have during the present
...set forth a declaration, touching
...the baptism of infants, in the fol-
...: "We, the subscribers, Bishops
...stant Episcopal Church in the
..., being asked in order to the
...he consciences of sundry members
...hurch, to declare our conviction as
...ng of the word 'regenerate' in the
...he administration of baptism of in-
...are that, in our opinion, the word
... is not there so used as to deter-
...moral change in the subject of bap-
...ism in the Sacrament." This dec-
...made in the loving hope and con-
...any consciences might thus be
...from false interpretations, which are,
...ur opinion, corrupting the teachings of the
...espects spiritual religion and perso-

...We exhort you, brethren, to be ever
...the tender love of our Master, Christ,
...children, and to think highly of
...es to which those are admitted
...gh the agency of His Church, He
...to His arms and blesses. We en-
...regard them as His own children by
...grace, as heirs of God, to be brought
...ture and admonition of the Lord.
...not suppose that the faith, and the
...the obedience of little children are
...ded by the Father of Mercies. But
...so that baptism does not supersede
...of repentance, of justifying faith
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...the weight of responsibility which the
...covenant lays upon them and their

...true that if the baptism of infants
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...secure by the Divine blessing the
...of the whole nature, body, soul, and
...the renewing and sanctifying influ-
...the Holy Ghost, then the mind of
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...we are never to allow professions of
...ty labor and sacrifice to blind us to
...dangers of any movement in the
...What is known as "Ritualism" is
...uestion of taste, temperament and
...until it becomes the expression of

...octrine which chiefly attempts as yet
...tself by ritual in questionable and
...ways is connected with the Holy
...t. That doctrine is emphatically a nor-
...ology. What is known as Eucharis-
...tion is undoubtedly inculcated and
...d by that ritual of pasture lately in-
... among us, which finds no warrant in
...for the administration of the Holy
...ion."

...ugh men may, by outward reasoning on
...mysteries, argue themselves into an ac-
...ence of the practice and the doctrine
...t implies, these are most certainly un-
...ed by Holy Scripture, entirely aside
...purposes for which the Holy Sacrament
...stituted, and most dangerous in their
...es. To argue that the spiritual pres-
...our dear Lord in the Holy Communion
...ssence of the faithful is such a presence
...worship to Him lives and there present
...the very least, to be wise above that
...written in God's Holy Word. For the
...this Holy Sacrament, as therein re-
...ere first, the memorial before God of the
...ifice for sins forever; and secondly, the
...sing and refreshing of the souls of the

...Moreover, no one can fail to see that
...ssible for the common mind to draw
...between the worship of reckless unde-
...t mysterious presence and the awful
...of adoring the elements themselves,
...if a teacher commits this error by
...e places himself in antagonism
...dence of this Church and the teachings
...Word, and puts in peril the souls of
...in the presence, therefore, of this danger,
...upon the ministers and members of the
...to bear in mind that souls they should
...ight and exhibit that true and genu-
...ce which eminently recognizes "the
...of the holy mystery and the great peal
...worthy receiving the soul, even to the
...of each one is duly himself the
...sponsible for what he does may be
...ed, if that expression may be used to
...and shocking superstition and

...e making of dangerous connections with
...ssemblies in the Church; there are
...of which your Bishops must not be

...ns to private solicitation. Whereas
...ssion not sponsored by a confessing
...ce responsible and a longing for a
...ritual life, there is no sin more
...than that of idolatry in its manifold varieties.
Hence, although we do not anticipate a general
prevalence of tendencies to Mariolatry, which
some have done much to encourage, we never-
theless feel that their slightest indication de-
mands our immediate and decided reprobation.
The bare suggestion that the intercession of the
Virgin Mary, or any other Saint, is in any way
to be sought in our approaches to the Throne of
Grace, is an indignity to the One only mediator
and Intercessor which we, His Apostolic suc-
cessors, cannot too strongly nor distinctly forbid
in His holy and all sufficient name.

As fostering tendencies of which we regret to
see any tokens among us we must not fail to
point out the danger arising from deceptions
and doctrinal books, alien in their character to
the whole spirit of the Liturgy, which have of
late years been insidiously multiplied on Eng-
land and America. Such works are chiefly bor-
rowed from sources confessedly hostile to our
communion, and tend only to weaken and un-
dermine the loyalty of our people, and especially
of our youth, to the primitive faith and worship
of our Church. Moreover, let it be borne in
mind, that the rich treasury of our own de-
votional authors is full of all things that minis-
ter to edification, while the inspired Psalter and
other Holy Scriptures, too little studied by most
of us in this age of hurry and unrest, leave
wholly without excuse this disposition to seek
such aids as we here pointedly condemn.

The books just mentioned are not the only
ones against which our people need be warned.
Publications are scattered through our parishes,
the whole aim of which is to undermine the
legitimate authority of the chief pastors of the
Church, to inculcate irreverence, to stir up
strife, to excite suspicion, to advocate "the fac-
tious maintenance of groundless opinions," "to
lead to division and schism." It was the solemn
counsel of St. Paul to "mark those that cause
divisions" in the Church, and to avoid them and
their teachings.

Nothing is more unreal than the popular idea
that our Church is a middle way, elaborately
contrived as a compromise between opposing
systems. But in the nature of things, as a wit-
ness to primitive truth, she is always the subject
as was the Church in the days of the Apostles,
to opposing lines of assault. On the one side is
the temper of the Jew, and on the other that of
the Greeks. Our conflict on the right hand
and on the left is and must continue to be with
superstition and lawlessness, irreverence and
unbelief.

Now, though little alarm is felt in view of a
disposition on the part of some to detract from
the testimonor which we are ever to bear to the
"Faith once delivered to the Saints," and if not
to mutilate, yet to fall below the language of
liturgy, and to counteract its doctrinal teach-
ings, we must never forget that the pecu-
liar dangers are those of irreverence, law-
lessness and unbelief, and that all such detrac-
tions ministers directly to the worst influences
of the irreligious, that cloaks itself in its pretenses
of "science, falsely so called." Their negative
character, indeed, accounts for the fact already
noticed, that errors in the direction exite little
anxiety, and the habits of our people, formed
necessarily under the imperfect ministrations of
our ecclesiastical menage, are naturally the re-
verse of sensitive to omissions and neglect in
carrying out the system of the Book of Common
Prayers. But, with increase of opportunities
and of ministers, these things are less excusable.
We hold that, if nothing more than what is
clearly vindicated by our rubrics is to be per-
mitted in one direction, we are bound in the
veriest justice to condemn any counterpart dis-
position to diminish in any manner from their
prescriptions as to order and worship.

These crying evils of irreverence and law-
lessness are setting in through many currents
and from opposite quarters: they are, in truth,
so closely connected and so invariably go hand-
in-hand, that they may well be spoken of to-
gether. The irreverence which lightly esteems
the mysteries leads directly to lawless viola-
tions of the order of their ministration; the ir-
reverence which scorns the due authority of
those whom Christ has set for the Government
of the Church leads as directly to open disobe-
dience and the reception of solemn vows and
binding obligations. "Despising dominion" and
"speaking ill of dignities" are counted in Holy
Scripture as sins of no ordinary magnitude; and
they are not less sins to-day than they were in
the Apostolic age.

Cultivate, then, beloved, in the daily walk of
your Christian life, in your houses and by your
firesides—above all, in the Temple of God,
where His holy name is worshipped—such a
spirit of reverence as shall manifest itself in
word and act, and such a temper of submission
and obedience to principles ordained and ap-
pointed as may make for the fullest and
richest fruitage for your own great spiritual good. So shall
brethren "dwell together in unity," and you
shall see "Jerusalem in prosperity all your life
long." * * *

**A Uniform Divorce Law—New Movement
of the Anti-Suffrage Women.**

Washington, (Oct. 29) Despatch to the New York Herald.

A rather remarkable movement has been put on
foot here by Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Mrs. General
Sherman and the other ladies who are taking an
active part in opposing Women's suffrage. The
scheme has nothing less than to completely out-
flank the suffragists of the Tilton-Woodhull school.
These ladies do not cavil at the constitution as
it now stands given to women the right to vote
and they are determined to receive the others of
their so-called Fifteenth Amendment by accepting
the proposal themselves by an amendment providing
for a uniform system of divorce. Their principal
argument in favor of this new measure is that of the
courts in other States are bound to recognize in-
discriminate divorces as valid, to some extent they are powers
obtained by fraud, the tribunals of that State
virtually absorb the whole divorce business of the
country, and impair the property and family rights
of every woman from Maine to California. They
claim, and in the question of such a change is of
importance to realize the indifference of many
women, under the constitutional safeguards and
they have the constitutional provision that
contains to be added to the Fifteenth Amendment
They are now moving the two petitions to be
signed by every lady in the land, asking Congress
to pass a measure to authorize the appointment
of commissioners in each State to draft a uniform
law on the subject of divorce, to be submitted to
the Legislature of each State for adoption.
Mr. Trumbull is to be asked to take charge

of the amendment, both as Chairman of the Judiciary
Committee and as the purest and best of the Sen-
ators of the United States. It is believed that this
measure will secure for American women all the
rights they crave exercise in public affairs and
save them from the wrongs of such pernicious
legislation as is in disgrace of Indiana. The flank
movement on the suffragists by appropriating their
favorite amendment is regarded as a good stroke,
and one that will put at rest the agitation of a ques-
tion which a few ambitious women, by driving its
best friends into obscurity, have made disreputable.
It is not intended to make the amendment too
radical, and it is only feared that it may be defeated
by the promoters of so-called reform overloading
it with little impertinences, which have
been made the vagaries among the fe-
male politicians is expected, and the movement
cannot fail to add new features to that remarkable
lobby in which women play such varied and im-
portant parts.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 1.

The following are the receipts and shipments of
produce at this point during the past twenty-four
hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding
quantities one year ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Flour, bbls.	1,745	1,736	1,745	3,436
Wheat, bu.	42,353	103,270		17,456
Corn, bu.	97,000	2,000	36,231	10,562
Oats, bu.	30,700	31,384	40,815	20,642
Rye, bu.	2,000	1,267		19,716
Barley, bu.	11,000	1,000	727	2,000
Provisions, lbs.	5,170	14,388	19,515	10,499
Hogs, No.	1,000	1,000		
Broom corn, lbs.	156,000	69,124	39,000	13,478
Timothy seed, bu.	1,000		15,000	1,000
Flaxseed, bu.	1,000		1,000	1,000
Beef, bbls.	1,100	100	1,500	50
Pork, bbls.			1,000	4,400
Lard, lbs.	6,000		306,923	115,000
Butter, lbs.	15,000	7,150		
Cheese, lbs.	25,927	69,170	6,000	1,000
Eggs, doz.	1,000	500	4,000	4,000
Cattle, No.	1,126	2,145	2,000	1,000
Hogs, No.	3,000	3,000	4,000	1,000
Sheep, No.	167,400	118,102	2,000	122,427
Highwines, bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wool, lbs.	29,700	30,450	324,912	
Coal, tons.	1,000	1,000		
Lumber, M.	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Shingles, M.	4,041	4,983	3,677	2,000
Salt, bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lead, lbs.	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Coffee, lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tobacco, lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hides, No.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 2,000 bu
wheat; 4,617 bu corn; 3,000 bu oats; 467 bu rye; 671
bd highwines.

The following grain has been inspected into store
up to 10 o'clock this morning: 150 cars wheat; 220
cars corn; 45 cars oats; 16,000 bu No. 2 do; 14 cars
rye; 27 cars barley. Total, 309,000 bu.

There was little more doing on Change to-day
and considerable irregularity in prices, the force of all
the leading markets changing radically during the
session. The depression of gold on seller the month
were moderately heavy, as few people care to
carry grain longer than they are obliged to do so with
the enormous insurance and other charges. Five per
cent is heavy enough, but that figure fails to express
the extent of the charge. Most of the grain
carried on short rate, for which higher
prices are charged. The two-day rate is equivalent
to a charge of 10 per cent per annum, and the ten day
rate, which is the most usual in summer, is 14 per
cent, or 18 per cent per annum. Such insurance at
those rates must soon become a luxury which only a
very few can indulge in. The wisdom of the policy
which declares such rates prohibitory, and insures that are built with special reference as to fire,
always have several men on the watch, and have
effect cannot but be highly prejudicial to the grain
trade, and if continued for any length of time in the future with little agreement as to prices, except
on basis, which are quotable at 70c/gc. Green
short rate were quotable at 54@55c; corn, high-
mans nominal at 104@110c; Moss beef quoted at
$8 50; extra mess, do, at $10 50@11; India mess,
nominal at $23@24; No. 1 beef hams, $20@21; extra
lots at 13 00; 500 bbls new at 12 38; 2,500 bbls do seller
short delivery, at 12 50@12 62½; 1,000 bbls do do
seller January; 250 for mid to at 84; 100 lbs do at 84;
lose, 500 lbs do seller October, at 90; 500 do private terms;
50,000 lbs shoulders, seller December, at 6½c; 100,000
The stock of pork in New York is reported at 46,840
bbls, against 60,000 bbls a month ago, and 94,000 bbls a
year ago.

Flour was in fair demand, principally on local ac-
count, but very quiet, and up to 2 p. m. only a mo-
derate quantities have been on the way either for
several days past, and were delayed in transit in con-
sequence of which is that some dealers have not
enough on hand to fill a respectable-sized order. For
this reason only prices are asking. The sales reported
reported only in New York. Sales include the fol-
lowing: 100 bbls white winter extra at $6 25; 100 bbls
300 bbls do (Mayflower) at $6 00; 10 bbls do at 7 50;
100 bbls do on private terms; 60 bbls spring extras
at $5 50; 100 bbls do (Minnesota, 2d); 100 bbls spring,
and 100 bbls do, all at 6 75; 100 bbls do at
7 00; 100 bbls do at 7 25; 100 bbls do at 7 50; 100 bbls
superfine at 5 00; 100 bbls rye flour at 5 50; 100 bbls
buckwheat flour at 7 00; 84 bbls do at 7 00. Total,
1,770 bbls. Also, for export, 1,000 bbls at $4 75.

Wheat was moderately active, but very irregular—
averaging a shade higher than yesterday—the what
appeared to lend to tell except general confidence.
There was a moderate demand for shipment in cer-
tain localities, and a fair inquiry for milling, but
was, however, a good demand for cash No. 2, or seller
the month, by planters, as wanted to ship by the last
half, and that movement was on general run the
preference for the latter fell to 114@114c from being
quite dull. Receipts were principally spring,
and the cash sales were larger than usual.
The delivering the morning of the month
were not of any account as was expected. There are few who
care to carry wheat now longer than they
have to, owing to the increased cost of insurance.
Seller the last half opened at $1 20½, improved to
1 21, fell back to 1 20¾, and rose to 1 21@1 21½. Sales,
No. 3 spring, on seller the month, at 1 12½@1 13; No. 2
Lobdell at 1 20 1-4. There was very little inquiry for
the better grades, and nothing doing in No. 1 spring,
except at 1 30 for No. 1 red, and 1 35 for No. 2 red.
Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 1 spring, at
1 21½; 1,000 bu do at 1 21¾; 1,000 bu do at 1 21¾; 1,000
bu do at 1 22; 9,400 bu do at 1 13@1 15; 20,000 bu do at
1 12½; 8,000 bu do before the 5th, at 1 12½; 1,400 bu
No. 2 spring at 1 20½; 3,400 bu rejected spring at
1 08. Total, 78,000 bu.

Corn was quiet and rather active. Cash sale were dem.
being in fair shipping demand, the market opening
at 60c, improving to 60 3-4c, and closing at 60c for
seller the month. The receipts of cars for the day
Options were dull and weak. There was a great
scarcity of grain for immediate delivery. The impres-
sion being general that receipts of new corn will be very
large within two or three weeks, while the quality of
the new corn is so good that it bids fair to be in great
demand both for local use and for shipments.
Seller the month fell off from 60c to 59 3-4c, and
sellers at 59c. Seller the first half of November closed
at 60½c. New for first half delivery was held at 60c.
Cash sales were reported of No. 2, 10,000 bu at 60c;
2 at 60½c; 15,000 bu do at 60¼c; 15,000 bu do at 60½c;
5,000 bu do at 60¾c; 5,000 bu do at 60c; 10,000 bu do
at 60c; 10,000 bu do at 60¼c; 5,000 bu do at
60½c; 10,000 bu do at 60¾c; 5,000 bu do at 60¾c; 5,000
bu do at 60c; 5,000 bu No. 2 do at 60c; 5,000 bu No. 3
do at 58c; 5,000 bu No. 2 do at 60c; 5,000 bu do at
60c; 5,000 bu do at 59c. Total, 117,000 bu.

Oats were quiet but firm at about the same prices
as yesterday, selling mostly for regular and
seller the month, closing steady. Seller the
month early sold at 29 3-4@30c; seller December, at
31 1-4@c, and seller January, at 32 1-2@33c. Cash sales
were reported of 2,000 bu at 30 1-4c; 40,000 bu at
30 1-2c; 10,000 bu at 30c; 10,000 bu at 30c; 5,000 bu at
30c; 5,000 bu at 30c; 600 bu rejected at 27c; 1,000 bu do
at 29c; 1,000 bu do at 29 1-2c. Total, 116,600 bu.

Rye was dull at about the same prices as yesterday.
No. 1 was held at about the same figures as yesterday,
but No. 2 was dull and weak, selling slowly at 82@83c
for No. 2 cash, 83c for seller the month, and 84c for
seller January. Cash sales were reported of 1,000 bu
at 82c; 1,000 bu at 82 1-2c; 1,000 bu at 83c; 1,000 bu at
83c; 1,000 bu at 83c; 1,000 bu at 83c; 1,000 bu at 83c;
1,000 bu at 83c; 1,000 bu at 83c; 1,000 bu at 83c; 1,000
bu at 83c; 1,000 bu at 83

The Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1871.

THE BUMMER CONVENTION.

The double soreheaded convention was in worse confusion yesterday than on any preceding day of its soreheaded existence. Nearly all the candidates either declined their nominations or were forced off the ticket. Early in the day Alderman Holden, the nominee for Mayor, went for the scalp of Charles H. Ham, the nominee for City Treasurer, and captured it. Then letters were received from Lambert Tree and Ira W. Buell declining to be considered candidates on that ticket for Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts. Then the convention nominated Mr. S. M. Nickerson for City Treasurer, said he declined. Then they nominated K. K. Jones for that place, and he made a speech, saying that he intended to administer the office according to law, and not in the irregular manner which Mr. Gage had pursued, by which the assembled soreheads understood that he intended to pocket the interest on the city deposits, wherever they applauded lustily. Mr. Jones, by the way, was a citizen of Adams County, one year ago, and for a long time previously. Whether he has resided here long enough to be legally qualified to hold the office of City Treasurer, is a question to be looked into.

Finally, after most of the delegates had retired, supposing that the work of the convention had been finished, the few remaining ones reconsidered the nomination of Mr. Hartung as Police and Fire Commissioner, and nominated Mr. Fred Gund, the incumbent of that office at the time Chicago was burned. Probably a less popular nominee at the present time could not have been found. Mr. Gund was rejected by the Union Committee because they believed that he was not acceptable to the 75,000 people whose houses were consumed under his administration, and because they did not regard him an efficient disciplinarian of the Police and Fire Departments. If the soreheads think they have added strength to their ticket by the renomination of Gund, they are prodigiously mistaken. Hartung, unfit to be was, was, at least, unknown, and might have got votes by reason of his insignificance. Mr. Gund cannot do so. His fame is as wide as the burnt district.

The vacancies in the Judgeships were filled by the nomination of Mr. Atwood (Chairman of the convention) for the Circuit Court, and Mr. Elliott Anthony for the Superior Court. The name of Mr. Atwood we never happened to hear of before the so-called convention presented him for our suffrages for this important office. Mr. Anthony is a respectable lawyer and citizen, and he must feel that he is in strange company after the fire. He was burned out, along with the rest, on that fatal Monday morning, but he did not suffer as much then as he will now, if he joins the scalawags in their effort to clutch the public treasury, and break down with their dead weight the credit of Chicago.

On the whole, the ticket has not been improved by yesterday's wrangle. It still represents the worse elements of both parties. Mr. Holden himself, we are informed by Aldermen who have fought against the notorious jobs in the Common Council, has generally ruled in the interest of the "nineteen," although not openly voting with them until the Walker water-lot purchase came to the front. In his office as Chairman of the Council, as we are creditably informed, he decided all points of order in favor of the "nineteen," and gave them all the advantages that could be given by a presiding officer, really in league with them, though ostensibly opposed to them. When the Walker purchase came up he voted openly with them, because his vote was needed, and he is still in favor of consummating that flagitious scheme. The people will take good care that he does not have the opportunity.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

One of the Workmen Engaged in Demolishing The Tribune Building Precipitated to the Basement and Almost Instantly Killed.

It is with more than ordinary sorrow that we are compelled to chronicle, this morning, the accidental killing of a young man named Xavier Martin, aged only 20 years, who came to his death while at work for Tax Tribune Building, his superintendent of labors being the indirect cause of his death. Acting under the impression that the contractor, he proceeded to company with other workmen employed in the building to push down a portion of the wall between the second and third stories. They inserted their crowbars lodged them in the wall, and by a process of heaving supported on iron w... With it fell the pier which the two men had formed. The latter workmen, on removing the debris found both men stunned by the fall. Martin was bleeding profusely from a wound in the the thigh, and, notwithstanding assistance could be rendered, he bled to death. An iron spike had severed the femoral artery. Law was sent for and brought to his residence at work for recovery. He was taken in the County Hospital.

Martin was quite young, and leaves no widow to mourn his loss. His mother, however, is living in Kankakee County, and his brother, who was doing similar work on another building, was notified of the horrible accident. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

THE CITY IS BRIEF.

Welcomed with Open Arms.

Among the names of the missing immediately after the fire was that of Mr. P. C. Cregier, of Northfield, Mass., who was supposed to have been a victim of the fire. His supposed death caused the most profound regret for some days, but at length the sorrow of his friends was changed to joy by a dispatch from him, stating that he was alive and well. A public reception was tendered him at Foxboro, when nearly the whole town turned out to welcome him. His spacious grounds and house were thronged throughout the whole day, the citizens manifesting anxious to express to him their gratification at his return among them. The ceremonies in the Town Hall, where the formal reception was given, were of a most appropriate and affecting nature.

Relief Items.

W. Knabe & Co., the piano manufacturers, of Baltimore, subscribed $1,250 for the Chicago fire relief of their workmen, $1,015; and the workmen of Julius Bauer & Co., $500.

The paper-hanging fraternity of Philadelphia have deposited $1,852.50, payable to sight drafts of David T. Walker, to be expended in relieving the necessities of those connected with the paper-hanging trade in Chicago.

—The citizens of Hyde Park have organized a Relief Society—auxiliary to the Relief Society of Chicago—composed of three departments, visitation, distribution, and a sewing circle, all working together in an Executive Committee. The following are the officers and committees: Honorary Vice-President: Nathan B. Dodson, Secretary and Treasurer. Visitors—Rev. D. S. Johnson; Rev. T. K. Cogman, Dr. A. Flood, Dr. Wm. Sweet, Mrs. W. P. Gray, and Misses Fiske. Distribution—Mrs. John Renwick, Mrs. W. J. Chrisman, Mrs. A. D. Waldron, Mrs. O. A. Hoque, for Kenwood Station; Mrs. H. A. Hopkins, Mrs. E. T. Root, Mrs. A. B. Van Buren, Mrs. E. S. Thompson, and Mrs. Adams, for Hyde Park Station; Mrs. S. P. Farrington, Mrs. J. R. Ball, and Mrs. C. R. Metz, for South Park Station; Mrs. James Wadsworth, Mrs. Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Barber, for Woodlawn; Miss Isabella Stormont and Miss Tuohlin for Rondolph; Mrs. E. G. Corbett and Mrs. J. el Reeves, for South Chicago, and Mrs. Jas. H. Bowen for Kensington District. Executive Committee—Homer N. Hibbard, Chairman; Nathan B. Dodson, Secretary; David S. Johnson, of Visitors; Mrs. John Renwick, of Distribution, and Mrs. N. K. Judd, of Sewing Circle.

Announcements.

The Directors and Managers of the Half Orphan Asylums are requested to meet at the new premises on North Halsted, near Centre street, at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning.

—The Board of Managers of the Old Ladies' Home will meet this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the usual place.

—The Chicago Sinai Congregation will meet for worship on Saturday morning next, at Standard Hall. Dr. K. Kohlerwill deliver the inaugural sermon.

—The *Interior*, the organ of the Presbyterians of the Northwest will resume publication on Thursday, November 9. City subscribers are requested to send their new street addresses by mail to the Rev. Arthur Swazey, No. 786 Ashland avenue.

—The Evanston College for Ladies, of which Miss Frances E. Willard is President, announces reduced rates for sufferers by the fire. The price for tuition is now reduced to $50 for the half term, commencing on November 1, and the cost of board and incidentals is brought down to actual cost.

Fourteen Richmonds in the Field.

Chicago is well represented in the lecture field just now. Mrs. Anne Cowell, Mrs. Olivia Rowe, Mrs. Myra Bell, Miss L. C. Perkins, Prof. McCoy, Dr. Nott, Rev. Alvin Bartlett, Maj. A. L. Sonntag, Mr. A. F. Burbank, Mrs. J. J. Hayes, Mrs. Anna M. Livingston, Rev. Dr. Miner, Raymond, Rev. H. W. Parkhurst, and D. L. Moody, are travelling about the country telling the people what they saw of the Chicago Fire. Civilization can't complain of lack of information regarding the catastrophe, though it may find trouble in subduing the various reports.

Found Drowned.

The body of a man was found floating in the river, near Indiana street bridge, yesterday afternoon. Deceased was dressed in black cassimere pantaloons, coat, and vest of the same color. He was about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, dark hair and whiskers and brown hair. In his coat pocket was a blank book, between the leaves of which was found a reading as follows: "October 14th, 1871.—Adam Jager, Hall and wife to stay and lodge in the store."—H. S. Cole. On the fly leaf was the name of "Mrs. Augusta Morrison Hall, South Georgetown, previous of Quebec, Canada."

To be Raised.

The work of raising the boat Pinkerville, which was burned on the east side of Polk street bridge on the night of the Fire, will be commenced to-day or to-morrow. She was owned in Cleveland, and was valued at $15,000. Her cargo consisted of 500 tons of coal and 1,000 barrels of salt. The vessel lies in such a burned condition that it is thought that she will be found so much that it cannot be raised, but that they intend to remove it. The bark lies in the channel, but there is enough room for the passage of vessels. If her hull is not badly damaged she will be rebuilt.

Miscellaneous.

General McCreary, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, is at the Tremont House.

Hon. Andrew E. Elmore, of Wisconsin, and Rev. Thomas J. Morrison, of Palmyra, are at the Sherman House.

—There was rumor, but fortunately that has not

WASHINGTON.

Reorganization of the Several Military Departments.

Public Debt Statement for November.

Rumor that Martial Law Will be Declared Throughout the South.

Efforts to Replenish Chicago Law Libraries.

Discoveries Made by the Seventh Polar Expedition.

[Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

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Reorganization of the Several Military Departments.

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Rumor that Martial Law Will be Declared Throughout the South.

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NEW YORK.

Garvey Reported as Having Gone to Europe.

The Mayor of Brooklyn Declines to "Step Out and Fight."

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

New York, Nov. 1.—Gold opened at 111@111¼, and sold up to 112¾, though few sales went beyond 112¾. The purchase of five millions yesterday caused a rush to-day for cash gold, and the Gold Room was the scene of a lively crowd.

Call loans, 6 per cent per diem. A large amount of time gold has also matured, which intensified the scarcity.

Government bonds are steady: 6s, 81, 110@110¼; 5-20s, 59, ex. coupon, 110@111¼; 5-20s, 65, old, ex. coupon, 111¼@111¾; 1865, new, 110¾@111¼; 10-40s, 104@105.

The situation in the Gold Room affected foreign exchange, which was heavy and lower. Sixty day sterling were sold at 108¾.

The money market was steady in the afternoon at 7 per cent on call. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 9 to 10 per cent, and some good names sold as high as 9½ per cent.

Stocks for investment were dull and steady, with but slight variation from yesterday's quotations. St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad 1 per cent bonds were in active demand at 90¼ and accrued interest.

[By the Associated Press.]

New York, Nov. 1.—Thomas A. Ledwith having accepted the Tammany nomination for Supreme Court Judge, resigned last night his membership of the Committee of Seventy. His resignation excited much comment.

The order of arrest which had been issued against James Fisk, jr., charged with using funds belonging to Mrs. Josephine Mansfield, while acting in a fiduciary capacity, was served yesterday afternoon, by Deputy Sheriff Jarvis. At 4 o'clock Mr. Jarvis walked into Fisk's room, at the Grand Opera House, and said resting his left hand on his shoulder, said: "I have an order for your arrest. It is granted in the suit of Mr. Helena Josephine Mansfield." Fisk laughed heartily. "So it's Mansfield again, is it? Well, I have laughed heartily. "So it's Mansfield again, is it? Well, I have laughed heartily. "So it's Mansfield again, is it? Well, I have

TARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

The gold business, to-day, was a little more active in the bank clearings, so far as the inverse is the case elsewhere, to the amount of not over $1,000,000 less than yesterday's total. The volume of business is increasing. The volume of business is increasing. The volume of business is increasing

PUGET SOUND.

The Road Across the Mountains.

PUMPHREYS'.

How the Land is Timbered.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Olympia, Washington Territory, Oct. 20.

This town, the capital of Washington Territory, is situated on Puget Sound, at its southern extremity. From San Francisco it is easiest reached by ocean steamer up the California and Oregon coast to Portland, and from Portland, or rather from a point on the Columbia River, a short distance below Portland, by stage across the mountains, 85 miles over a rougher road than will be encountered anywhere else in the country. After leaving the Columbia, the first ten miles of the route is through the deep sand of the river-bed, in which the wheels of the stage-coach slowly crunch and grind, with a harsh, grating sound, that sets the traveller's teeth on edge; varied by an occasional lunge into chuck-holes, which crushes his hat down over his ears, if it does not send his head through the roof, while, at the same moment, a volume of dust is hurled into his face and eyes, and, mingling with the perspiration oozing from every pore in the fiery heat, soon reduces the woebegone passenger to the condition of a non-descript.

But this part of the road is a Parisian boulevard—smooth and sunbroken, and watered at that—compared to what the section wight must traverse when the coach strikes the mountains. Ascents where all the passengers alight and walk, while the toiling horses are scarce able to drag the empty vehicle to the summit, and declivities where the double lock is put on, as well as both brakes, are of no consequence, but the plank road, as it is gravely termed by the stage proprietors, is one of the most marvelous specimens of ingenuity ever contrived to administer torture to a hapless wayfarer. Immense three-cornered fence-rails, set upon edge at intervals of six inches, bottomless sloughs on either side; briars, vines and underbrush sweeping in at the windows; fallen trees, which have to be removed from across the road or driven around, with the imminent danger of an overturn or a worse catastrophe, are incidents of the journey by which the traveller reaches Olympia, sad, forlorn and crest-fallen. I myself, still have a feeling sense of the fatigue of the journey; but, as I am an old traveller, and never like to parade my grief, I only mention this melancholy experience in order that visitors to Puget Sound next season—and there will be thousands of them—may know what a delightful contrast to the highways of civilization is in store for them at this portion of their journey.

The first night we stopped at Pumphreys' Station, in the heart of the mountains. Everybody in this part of the country knows Pumphreys. He is an old settler, and is married to a half-breed Indian woman, by whom he has had several children. His farm is the largest and the best-improved in the vicinity; and his house built of logs, with some modern additions, is a regular frontier fortress, at which hearty and free handed hospitality is dispensed.

It was about 8 o'clock in the evening—the air fresh and crisp, and betokening frost—when the driver drew up in front of Pumphreys' house with a whoop and a shalloo which brought out a chorus of dogs and old Pumphreys himself to the door. An immense fire of pine-logs was blazing in the huge, open fire-place; and, as the benumbed travellers directed themselves of shawls and great-coats, the odor of hot and steaming viands, from an adjoining room, greeted us; and at last supper was announced by a bright, black-eyed quarter-breed Indian girl.

After supper I ventured upon the hopeless task of pumping old Pumphreys upon the state of the country; or, to put it more elegantly, of interviewing him. It is a well-known fact that white men, who have lived for a long time with Indians, acquire their habits of taciturnity and stoicism. From the moment we entered his house, our host had been diligently smoking a long pipe, and had not uttered a single word, except to ejaculate "Ugh!" when supper was announced. I accosted him in this wise:

"You are Mr. Pumphreys, I believe?"

Puff, puff, puff, and at last a nod of the head.

"How long have you lived here?"

After an interval of some minutes, his lips slowly parted, while he still held his pipe in his teeth, and he said, in a long-drawn, guttural tone, "Twenty."

During the course of half an hour or so, I was able to glean that he had settled in these forests twenty years ago, had improved his property, and, now that the Northern Pacific Railroad was located through his place, expected to grow suddenly rich. He stated that it had cost him $100 an acre to clear his land of timber, and three acres of the most densely wooded cost $125 an acre to cut down the immense pine trees and grub up the stumps.

And such is the universal testimony of all farmers in Washington Territory. The whole country is covered with the largest pine forests in the world outside of Norway. Immense cedar and pine trees, 200 feet high, straight and with scarcely a limb, stand like cane in a cane-brake. The ground, is covered with decaying trunks, piled up, in some localities, many feet in height; while the undergrowth is so thick that a hare cannot penetrate it. How is all this mass of timber to be got rid of? Even upon the immediate borders of Puget Sound, there is no constant market for even the finest trees; and, back in the country, they are absolutely valueless. Cutting down even one tree three or four feet in diameter is no child's work; and, when there, scorns, if not hundreds of such upon every acre, the labor of clearing a farm can scarcely be estimated. Fire is resorted to universally by settlers; and, at this season of the year the whole country is filled with dense smoke evolved from fires at various places in the mountains.

The land is said to be tolerably productive; but what kind of country is that for a farmer to migrate to, when land, even if it could be got for nothing, can only be cleared at cost of $100 an acre? It is my candid opinion that the proprietors of railroads leading to Puget Sound, in their anxiety to sell and settle up their lands, have allowed the public to labor under a wrong impression as to the character of the country. That the climate is a desirable one is true, although it rains nearly the entire winter; but the extent of the forests of pine, cedar, and fir is almost beyond imagination. I wonder if Bryant had ever been in this country when he wrote, forty years ago—

"I see thyself in the continuous woods
"Where rolls the Oregon, and bears no sound
"Save its own dashings."

For no description of the country could be more proper.

Hundreds of emigrants from the older States are arriving upon the borders of Puget Sound every month, nine-tenths of whom return disgusted and sick at heart.

The stage-driver pointed out a miserable clearing of about twenty acres in the pine woods—a doleful, dreary place. The settler's name was Sampson, and he had lived there five years. One trip the driver had among his passengers a Yankee old gentleman and his wife, from Illinois, going to visit their son-in-law, the said Sampson, who, it was supposed after five years, had a fine farm, and was doing well. All through the gloomy pine forests the hearts of the old people sank deeper and deeper, and when, at last, the miserable place of their son-in-law was pointed out to them, they turned to the driver and inquired what hour on the next day the stage would return; for, said they, sadly, "We guess we will go back with you." And they did go back the next day, the old man savagely declaring that he would not give one good farm in Illinois for all the land in Washington Territory.

Such experiences are common, and men who are doing anything at all at home had better stay there at present. The rich plains of Kansas, the fertile soil of Minnesota, or even Nebraska, offers far greater inducements to the emigrant than any part of the Pacific coast; and, to a speculator, the mines of Utah, Montana and Nevada, uncertain as they are, present a better field for operation than the much talked of Great City, which, it is gravely asserted, will soon grow up on the borders of Puget Sound.

MARSHALL.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC

Adelina Patti is singing at Brussels.

—An over-zealous Lucrezia Borgia, in a Texas theatre, nearly disemboweled herself by mistake.

—Nilsson's operatic toilettes are announced by Boston critics to be remarkably beautiful. The loveliest toilette she has worn was in the last act of "Martha." A petticoat of sky-blue silk was trimmed with silver fringe and rows of silver bead, between which were brilliant buttons. The train of black velvet was looped at the side by silver and cord tassels. The tight-fitting velvet bodice was fastened with diamond buttons, and the wrists were finished with deep ruffs of point lace. A coquettish gray hat, with a long blue plume, was set jauntily on the frizzled mass of golden hair.

—Miss Carlotta Patti, after participating in a very brilliant concert in aid of the poor of Paris, was about to depart on a tour through Spain.

—The New York Tribune, says: "A stranger in town who said he would give $1,000 for the privilege of hearing a certain opera, and was offered tickets without number for $3 a piece, surprised the officers by informing them he was stone deaf."

—The New York Tribune of the 30th ult. says: "Wachtel has laid aside 'William Tell' with which he has been delighting the Stadt Theatre of late, and after one performance of 'Trovatore' purposes taking up 'The Huguenots.' According to present appearances there is no reason why he should not go on singing in the Bowery forever."

—The Philadelphia Telegraph of the 24th ult. says: "Mme. Rosa had ample evidence in the size of her audience last evening, and in the cordiality of its greeting, that she had lost none of her popularity since her last appearance in Philadelphia. The Rosas was filled from floor to ceiling, and the applause bestowed upon the performance was sufficiently enthusiastic and appreciative to serve as an inspiration to the singers, and to place them en rapport with their hearers. The opera was Donizetti's 'Daughter of the Regiment.'"

—Most of the artists of the New Orleans French Opera Troupe arrived in New York on Friday last. The company, this year, is thus composed: Tenors, MM. Delabranche, Bium, and Jourdan; baritones, Dunestre and Solve; bassos, Coulon and Perie; "utility" Valle; sopranos, Mmes. Leriaitis, Naddi, and Durand; Hitchcock; contralto, Mme Foothals; leader of the orchestra, M. Calabresi.

—Gilmore's old Coliseum at Boston was abundantly small compared to the one he is about to erect for his jubilee next June. The plan contemplates a building 822 feet long by 432 feet broad, with a tower 240 feet high rising from the centre. The side towers, of which there will be four, are each 167 feet high. The building, which will cover eight acres, will have seating accommodations for 125,000 people, and will be located on the Back bay, near the Providence Railroad, and not far from the foot of Newton street.

—Mme. Bordenave of the Lyric has brought out "Lucia di Lammermoor." The local journals are full of praise for Mlle. Laura Harris, who personated the heroine. Her voice is stated to have improved, both in volume and sweetness. She reaped great applause, and was called out not less than three times.

—The great Strauss, it is reported, is soon to come to this country with his celebrated orchestra of 63 musicians.

—Mr. Carl Wolfsohn announces a series of ten orchestral concerts, to be given at the Philadelphia Academy of Music during the present season, commencing on November 9. The orchestra will consist of 42 performers, selected from the best in the city. The programme will be arranged with the idea of uniting all Masters. For the admirers of classic music an entire symphony will be given, while those whose tastes are not so severe will be treated to lighter music.

—Liszt is going to remove from Rome, to live partly at Weimar and—at Pesth. Hungary has granted the returning Abbe a pension of $600 a year, with a title of nobility.

—It is not improbable that Mme. Marie Sass, having broken off her engagement with the Viceroy of Egypt, will appear at the Paris opera in the ensuing winter.

—The South Carolina Phœnix newspaper learns that a first-class opera troupe, under the direction of Strakosch, with Mme. McCulloch-Brignoli as prima donna, will give several performances in Columbia during fair week.

—A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: "We are having a surfeit of good singing just now. Wachtel and Nilsson are both trilling in opera, while Parepa ran over from Philadelphia the other night and gave us Handel's Oratorio at Steinway Hall. As regards Nilsson and Wachtel, there appears to be a contrariety of opinions. Nilsson in opera is not as popular as Nilsson in concert. Then, too, the novelty has worn off, and the laurels of the great singer, like the bouquets showered on her at first, are faded. From what I can learn from well-conditioned critics, she is infinitely grander on the lyric stage than in the concert room, uniting to her great voice impassioned acting of a high school. Wachtel is accused of missing a really fine voice, and of unrest and inartistic exercise. I stopped in at the Stadt the other night, but the place is too redolent of beer and Switzer for a long stay. The tenor certainly rolls out his high C's with much more freedom than most of the artists we have been accustomed to, but he is all the more pleasing for breaking out of the conventional school. He has been an immense hit, and his audiences embrace not only the music-loving German population, but the elite of the city. This is remarkable, considering what a dingy old place the Stadt is, and what associations clatter around it and its locality."

Base Ball.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Oct. 31.—In a game of ball to-day between the Mutual Club, of this city, and Chicago White Stockings, the former were victorious by a score of 11 to 3. The White were without Pinkham, playing second base. It is stated that Wood and Craig have signed contracts to play next season with the Forest City of Cleveland. Entwistle and Hodges will be lobby-join the new Brooklyn nine after completing here. McAtee and Duffy are booked for the Haymakers. Pinkham talks of returning to Chicago in the spring. Foley, Brannock, and Simmons return to Chicago in a few days.

The Turf.

Harry Bassett defeated Helmbold in the four-mile heat race at Baltimore on Tuesday. The time was 7:30¼.

The Canadian Contributions.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On my own behalf, and on that of thousands of others who, like myself, have left Canada and settled in Chicago, I beg to denounce and repudiate the action of the men who, calling themselves Canadians, are summoning meetings, and making stump speeches, and otherwise agitating for the transfer to their pockets of the lion's share of the contributions sent to Chicago by the Canadian people. These men ought to understand that the instantaneous and spontaneous outburst of sympathy which, from all manifested for this city in her great calamity, both by England and Canada, has been intended as an expression of good will to Chicago as a whole and to the city, to the whole of her suffering population, as a whole, without the slightest reference to the line of the English or Canadian element in it. And I think, sir, that thinking men will agree with me that it is peculiarly unwise, if not positively mischievous, for any one section of the community (which an identity of suffering has so far knit together as one man, to be putting forward this feature of nationality, and selecting it as a just basis of special administration, by the Relief and Aid Society, of a portion of the trust committed to them, as a basis upon which the claims of our proudest boasts is this, that never once, since passing through our terrible ordeal, have considerations of creed, or race, or nationality been allowed to exercise any influence in the minds of either those who have undertaken to deal with such prompt and princely liberality, or of those who are now entrusted with the onerous task of distributing these funds among over 100,000 sufferers. I have confidence, then, in these latter gentlemen to believe that, should any Canadian present an application for aid, it will, if a proper one, obtain a hearing as readily as that of any other race. I am sure that his nationality will not operate as a disadvantage to its being granted; and I am equally of opinion that it ought not to be allowed to operate as any special advantage.

A CANADIAN.

Correcting False Impressions.

The good city of Buffalo, having heard horrible rumors of the mismanagement of the Chicago Fire Department, and the summary execution of incendiaries, directed Superintendent F. C. Dorris, on his return from St. Louis, to see just how things really were. Mr. Doyle, having satisfied himself that the Chicago firemen did not, as Eastern papers alleged, rush in a body to a fire at the first alarm; that the fire was not the work of conflagratory incendiaries, that the wholesale pillage and murder existed in imagination only; that the street pavements did not blaze and burn altogether away, and that the citizens generally are happy, hopeful, and energetic as ever, Mr. Doyle has seen how things really are, and the Buffalo papers correct the false impressions that false reports have created.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder in Boston.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder, pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church, addressed the congregation of the School Street Church, Boston, on Sunday last, and set before them the story of his church's dissolution. His errand, he said, was to procure a pecuniary, a sufficient sum to build the house of worship which Paul's Church should be forthcoming to finish the structure. He had already raised $10,000 for this purpose in New York and a few parishes in Connecticut. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Rev. Mr. Cushman stated that the congregation would be waited on by a committee in a few days to make a practical effort to raise the money. Dr. Ryder also addressed the congregation of the Shawmut Avenue Universalist Church to the same effect.

STOVES.

BROWN BROTHERS,
220 East Monroe street,
(OLD PLACE),
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hyatt's Patent Sidewalk Lights,
AND HUNTS CELEBRATED
"Dakota" Soft Coal Stoves,
For sale found at the old quarters, as above, ready for orders.

Bricks For Sale.

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Ruins! Ruins!

LOVEJOY & FOWLER, 28 West Randolph st., Chicago, Agents for Chicago, are now selling the RUINS OF CHICAGO, containing a correct account of the GREAT CONFLAGRATION, 50 per cent. Terms, $1.50 per Set. Hurry up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS
Through Line,
And Louisiana New Short Route
FROM
CHICAGO TO KANSAS CITY.

On and after Monday, October 30th, 1871, trains will leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, near Madison st. bridge, as follows:

Leave.

9:30 a. m. (except Sunday) Express Mail, for St. Louis, via Main Line.

9:00 p. m. (except Sunday) Fast Express, for Kansas City, direct, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.

4:10 P. M. (except Sunday) Joint Accommodation.

6:30 p. m. (except Sunday) Night Express for St. Louis, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division.

This Night Line on Sunday runs train to Springfield only.

7:00 p. m. (except Saturday) Express for Kansas City, direct, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.

Arrive.

From St. Louis 9:15 a. m., 1:20 P. m. (except Sunday) and 7:00 p. m. (except Monday);

From Kansas City daily—7:15 a. m. (except Monday); and 4:20 p. m. (except Sunday).

Joint Accommodation at 10:30 a. m. (except Sunday).

No change of car cars and sleeping cars from Chicago to St. Louis or to Kansas City, and better time made than by any other route.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping, Dining and Reclining cars are run on all our trains. The only line running these cars on Sunday between Chicago and St. Louis, and running Saturday night trains, and making the time to eleven hours.

J. C. McMULLIN,
General Superintendent, Chicago.

JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

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Beef Preserving Co.

Are now prepared to furnish to families their

CANNED ROAST BEEF

At wholesale and retail, put up in cans containing 3 lbs., 2 lbs., 1 lb., each, and in cases containing 10 lbs. each.

This Company has been at great expense for the last several years in perfecting the machinery now in use by them at Galveston, Texas, to put up the delicious quality of Beef which they now offer to the Public.

This Beef is really more nutritious, and more economical for family use than any beef offered for sale in any market, as the juices and greatest portions are all saved in packing.

IT IS SOLID MEAT, READY COOKED. Can contains no bone or gristle. Goes one-third further than the ordinary beef of commerce, reason in many taste, and when hot serve it upon the table as CARVED BEEF JERKY.

Its cost is less than half of the price of butchers' meat. It is hermetically sealed, and will keep for years and is cooked when sealed and is cooked immediately. It is all alike, and very tender. It is also very delicious.

The beef is cut in proper pieces, and, after being thoroughly cleansed, is packed in a patent cover, so every part of that the juices and gelatine properties, which fall while in the process of cooking, are continually poured over it, thus retaining all its real nutriment and flavor. The time it occupies in cooking is about 4½ hours, and the beef is then pressed into cans.

It is more nourishing with all the flavor of that article when cold; but with more of juice and gelatine, owing to the process of cooking, and much more tender than the same meat cooked in the usual way. The cuts are selected, and of the mixture of tenderloin and other parts together.

CROPPED, OR PIE MEAT.

The chopped beef is made of selected meat balls, a superior hash, delicious cooked, and is as much in request among epicures as the Beef Jerky. It is made of the pie meat.

A great saving to hotels and families who have to prepare their ULEAR MEAT FOR MINCE PIES.

Two and a half pounds of beef, when divested of bone and gristle, and cooked, make about one pound of this chopped beef.

Terms 10 cash, one, 7½ lb. can, $1.25. Liberal discount to the trade.

The attention of hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses keepers, shipmasters, and families, is called to this superior article. GEO. H. MORRIS, President, and Patentee. Office of the company, 16 Cedar st., New York City.

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An elegant and complete line of goods at New York Agents. Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons by the best makers.

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Samuel J. Creswell, Jr.,
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Iron Fronts, Beams, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes, Bibbs, etc. Fire Doors, Bars, and Bakers' Oven Castings, etc. Odd castings of all descriptions.

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Located corner of Clark and Polk sts., containing 150 rooms, furnished in the best style of any hotel in the West.

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Ask for busses for the NEW ST. JAMES HOTEL.

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The best known substitute for Plastering. Office northeast corner Lake and South Water sts., Chicago.

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The premises 30 and 32 Lake st., corner Wabash-av. will be rebuilt at once; 100 feet on the avenue, by 40 feet on Lake st., fronting on both streets; fine access and immense basement. Inquire of J. H. REED, as above, or 660 Michigan av.

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By the single car or car load. The undersigned have established a depot and office at No. 7 INDIANA-AV., opposite Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Depot, for the sale of the celebrated Janesville Farm and Wagons; are made from second growth timber, seasoned 3 to 4 years. Large stock on hand; will sell low for cash; liberal discount made to dealers.

All work fully warranted.

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Pure Dry Building Sand

On east end of Ontario-st., with hard ground to drive it off for 50 cents per yard, and a load of rubbish deposited on Ontario-st. in place of it. Man in attendance on Ontario and St. Clair-sts. to receive and deliver.

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Oct. 20, 1871.

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Will reopen at Cottage Grove av., cor. Meader, Oct. 16.

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Good Red Brick for sale. Will contract for a quantity. JOHN F. SCANLAN, 24 West Adams st.

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Will open, on Nov. 6, an entire New Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. We shall in future, as heretofore, maintain our position as the LEADING CLOTH HOUSE in the West. Orders from the trade promptly filled. We shall occupy our New Store, corner Market and Washington-sts., Feb. 1 1872.

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MARVIN & CO.,
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We have just received a large invoice of our famous brand of "AAAA" corded RIBBONS.

John V. Farwell & Co.

Are now temporarily located at

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Where our goods saved from fire will be closed out cheap, and where we shall also be prepared to fill such orders as our limited space will allow.

We are now rebuilding our Warehouse 247 & 249 Monroe st., which we hope to have completed about Nov. 20, whereat shall be fullyprepared to offer our usual extensive variety in all departments, and trust all our friends will reserve their orders till that time.

Having been twice visited by fire during the past year, we think it needless to remind our friends that their remittances will be very acceptable.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,
167 Michigan-av.

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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

In the late terrible fire we lost our entire stock of Scales, but in two days had taken a new office, commenced the building of a temporary warehouse, and begun to receive a fresh stock, and are now ready to fill all orders promptly.

Our losses have been very severe, and we have made large sacrifices in resuming business thus early.

We respectfully, but most earnestly, request all persons indebted to us to make immediate remittance; or, if that is impossible, to advise us promptly WHEN payment CAN be made, that we may know what to depend upon in this sad emergency.

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The Cheapest Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine in the world.

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This foundry has now on hand a large assortment of Roman and German type. All sizes, from nonpareil to pica. A full assortment of all sizes of Job and Ornamental Type, Borders, Rules, Cuts, Brass Rules, Leads, Furniture, Galleys, Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, Printers' Ink, Roller Composition, Wood Type, Wood Rules, Wood Furniture, Wood Cuts, Presses, Paper Cutters, Stereotype Outfits, Electrotype Outfits, Etc., Etc.

The Manufacturing Facilities, Power, and Workmanship in this foundry are unsurpassed by any other foundry in the country. For beauty of face and finish, as well as uniformity of height, the type made by this foundry will compare favorably with the best foundry type in the world. I have also several first-class second-hand Presses for sale.

A first-class electrotype foundry is attached to the type foundry.

(October 21, 1871.

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HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW PLACE,

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BOOTS AND SHOES

With their wonted promptness and punctuality.

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Have resumed business, and are now opening, at

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Their usual full assortment of Builders' Hardware Mechanics' Tools, Fine Cutlery, Drawing Instruments Sheet Brass, Brass Wire, &c.

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Are prepared to fill all orders promptly. Are receiving and shipping as usual.

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